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## IMMIGRATION LINES TO BE TIGHTENED BY THE UNITED STATES

Steamship Companies Attempting to Land Aliens After Monthly Quota Is Filled Must Return Them to Embarkation Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — While no harm has been done thus far by admitting immigrants in excess of the monthly quota and charging them against the yearly total allowed each country, in the opinion of officials of the Department of Labor, they have determined that the letter of the Immigration Law must be strictly adhered to hereafter.

This decision was reached as the result of a conference yesterday between W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration, and heads of various steamship lines, who have the responsibility of keeping the number of immigrants within the limit fixed by the law restricting immigration. According to a ruling just made by Mr. Husband, 1000 immigrants who recently arrived at several points are now being admitted to the country, although they bring the total of admission beyond the maximum limit for July and August. They have been admitted temporarily under personal bond, and will be charged against the year's total; thus the number permitted enter toward the end of the year will be decreased. Technically, they have not yet entered the country; actually, they have already scattered to their various destinations.

### Steamship Companies Responsible

The reason for this liberal interpretation of the Immigration Act, Mr. Husband stated, was the hardship it would mean to the immigrants if they were to be shipped back to their own countries for no other reason than that they came at the particular time when the monthly quota for their country had been filled. Many of the immigrants now being held at Ellis Island are on their way to relatives; it would be impossible for them to return at another time, if the authorities should force the steamship companies to take them back, which of course they have a perfect right to do. So nominally they enter the country in October or November, constituting a part of the quota for those months.

The responsibility for the number of immigrants in excess of the maximum allowance rests with the steamship companies, Mr. Husband said.

### Senate to Recess

The House Ways and Means Committee will report the revenue bill favorably next Monday. Assurances were given President Harding by Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, chairman of the committee, and Frank W. Mondell, majority leader, that the measure would be put through the House before the end of next week. Adoption of the revenue bill by the House will put behind that body the heavy part of the legislative program, for both the major pieces, tariff and taxation, will have been passed on to the Senate. Senate leaders informed the President yesterday that it will be possible for the Senate to recess provided he does not insist on immediate passage of the railway settlement bill.

### Appropriations Cut

Taking the lead given by Secretary Mellon for further drastic cuts in government expenditures, they agreed to top off \$350,000,000 more from the estimates. This is to be obtained by denying \$50,000,000 to the War Department; \$100,000,000 to the Shipping Board; \$25,000,000 to the Department of Agriculture; \$50,000,000 of what it was expected to appropriate on railway claims, and \$25,000,000 on general and miscellaneous appropriations.

Going further, \$170,000,000 estimated to be needed against the public debt is to be deferred, and with further smaller reductions in other ways, the amount to be provided from the tariff and internal revenue combined is cut to \$4,024,000.

Chairman Fordney stated, followed the conference, that the bill to be reported next Monday will provide for the repeal of the excess profits tax, retroactive to January 1, 1921.

The higher surtax brackets will be reduced to a maximum of 32 per cent, plus the normal tax of 8 per cent, as of January 1, 1921, and still further reduced to a maximum of 25 per cent, plus the normal 8 per cent, on January 1, 1922.

### Taxes Repealed

The transportation taxes, both freight and passenger, will be reduced by one-half, or about \$130,000,000, as of January 1, 1922. They will be entirely repealed a year later.

The tax on wearing apparel will be repealed. This will mean a saving to the taxpayers of about \$50,000,000, it is estimated. Miscellaneous other taxes, including those on carbonated beverages and sodas, will also be repealed.

Both the automobile tax of \$10 and upward on all machines, recommended by Secretary Mellon, and the proposed stamp tax on bank checks have been dropped from consideration.

About \$125,000,000 of what will be lost to the government through the repeal of the excess profits tax is to be made up by a flat corporation tax of 12% per cent instead of 15 per cent, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary of Labor, for the purpose of permitting larger immigration of Australians and New Zealanders, the quota of which is now fixed at 271 and 50, respectively. The people who come to the United States from these countries, it is pointed out, are far above the average European immigrant, and wish to come to join their families in order to enter business. It has been estimated that the raising of the minimum quota would mean only 3000 or 4000 additional immigrants in a year, and would affect only a few European countries.

Prohibition Commissioner Sends Out Order Calling for Severe Penalties in Cases Where Permits Are Used Illegally

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR VIOLATORS

### NEWS SUMMARY

The United States immigration law is going to be strictly adhered to hereafter as the result of a conference yesterday between the Commissioner of Immigration and executives of various steamship lines. Liberal construction of the act in charging excess arrivals against the yearly total allowed each country, which has aroused so much speculation since the law went into effect, is explained by the commissioner as having been thought necessary because of the hardship it would have meant to the immigrants to be shipped back to their own countries.

ROY A. Haines, prohibition commissioner, in an order sent to every federal prohibition commissioner in the United States yesterday, inaugurated an enforcement program against all violations of prohibition laws, to be carried out with the severest penalties possible. The order serves notice on all permit holders that they will forfeit their permits and the property involved, and incur the highest penalties of the law, if permits are used for illegal purposes.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Department of Justice will support the bill introduced in Congress designed to prevent former government employees from practicing, within a three-year period after their retirement, in suits brought against the government, cases in which they were formerly engaged in behalf of the government. The Attorney General is expected to set forth at a hearing today what is regarded as the necessity for such a measure from the government's viewpoint.

Instead of the \$125,000,000 asked for to meet the emergency expenses of the United States Shipping Corporation, the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee yesterday allowed only \$48,000,000 for the purpose, a large part of the difference having been eliminated in the belief that expenses would be less in the coming year than in the past.

Modification of the safeguard against the formation by the meat packers of a monopoly through the use of their refrigerator cars as common carriers, is in prospect, because of a protest of the California fruit growers who declare this particular restraint has had a bad effect on the marketing of their product.

Without a record vote, the Carpenter-Tincher bill to stop gambling on the Chicago Grain Exchange passed the United States Senate yesterday in less than two hours. The bill is practically the same as the one passed by the House of Representatives, and no obstacles are now thought to be in its way.

Whilst France, as represented by General Lerond, desires military reinforcements to cope with a possible outbreak in Upper Silesia, Great Britain, through its spokesman, Sir Harold Stuart, expressed the opinion at the meeting of the Supreme Council in Paris that the present troops are sufficient. Great Britain is prepared to defend the decisions to be taken by the Council without prejudicing the issues involved: France indicates the same attitude to a certain degree. Mr. Lloyd George set forth the sum and substance of the British case when he said that special care should be taken not to create injustices which would sow the seeds of future warfare.

America will not assist Europe in a financial way until such action can be taken upon a sound business basis, according to Frank A. Vanderlip. The maintenance of large armies by many of the European countries, the excess of their expenditures over their respective revenues, and "total inability" of some of them even to pay interest on existing loans are said to have caused this so-called disinterestedness on the part of American investors. The German indemnity, Mr. Vanderlip says, can only be paid by the export of goods; if Germany fulfills the Treaty of Versailles it must be at the expense of British industry. Some modification of the Austrian treaty is regarded as almost inevitable. French and British economic conditions differ so widely that great effort will be necessary to keep the entente in being.

### Excuses Not Accepted

There will be no further warning, but the law will be enforced with all the vigor apparently necessary to accomplish the object of insuring observance of the law. Excuses to the effect that violations are due to unauthorized acts of employees or other agents will not be accepted. It is a well known rule of law that the principal is responsible for the acts of his agents, and persons to whom permits are issued will not be allowed to avoid such responsibility.

Internal revenue and prohibition officers should give all the publicity to this announcement that they reasonably can. Each federal prohibition director will mail one copy to each manufacturer of cereal or de-alkalized beverages in his state, but failure of any manufacturer to receive a copy will not be accepted as a reason why the policy herein indicated should not be applied. Any permittee who, after the date of this announcement, is guilty of violations of the law, the regulations, or his permit, must suffer the consequences which his acts have brought upon him.

Six new ratifications have been added to those already deposited in the process of setting up a permanent court of international justice at Geneva.

A delegation of Palestine Arabs, consisting of Christians and Muhammadans, is in London prepared to protest against the Zionist movement.

## GERMAN INDEMNITY MAY INJURE BRITAIN

Germany Can Only Pay by Exporting Goods, Says F. A. Vanderlip, and so May Become Premier Nation in Exports

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — The maintenance of large armies by many of the European countries, an excess of expenditure over revenue and a total inability to pay even the interest on existing loans are the reasons advanced by Frank A. Vanderlip, the prominent American banker now in London, for what had been characterized as the lack of interest on the part of the United States in the vital economic and political situation now ruling in Europe.

Mr. Vanderlip, one time Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury and a former president of the National City Bank of New York, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, expressed considerable doubt regarding the likelihood of America coming to the assistance of Europe until the countries concerned afforded a more attractive form of investment to the American investor than they do at present. In the first place he considers there should be evidenced a decided effort to cut down military and naval expenditure and thereby obviate the necessity for resort to the printing press.

### High Costs and Wages

As regards Great Britain, the indemnity, he thinks, is likely to be a probable matter of grave consideration for the business men of the country, and notwithstanding any advantage that France may obtain from its enforcement, Great Britain, relying upon her export of manufactured goods, stands to see Germany export enormous quantities, which means that Germany will secure a premier position as an exporting nation.

"The question is whether it is going to be possible for your business men to compete in view of the existing conditions of the markets, insolvent customers and high wages—wages so high that it is doubtful whether there will be any gain to Britain by Germany capturing the export markets of the world in her endeavor to meet her obligations, while British industry is crippled by the high cost of production and a lack of incentive.

"My feeling is," Mr. Vanderlip said, "that if the German indemnity is paid, it can only be paid by the export of goods, and it is a question whether you can manufacture at prices that will enable you to compete."

### Investors Not Attracted

Touching on conditions at present existing in Austria, Mr. Vanderlip considered it was only natural that Austria should wish for a union with Germany, for he failed to see how she could continue to exist unless supported by some powerful neighbor. The national credit scheme as applied to Austria is a worthy endeavor on the point of settlement. As an investment it makes little or no appeal to the American investor, and, Mr. Vanderlip continued, "it is the individual investor that has to be relied upon in the final analysis."

"When the Treaty of Versailles (and other treaties) were drawn up, too little attention was devoted to the purely economic side of the undertaking, with the result that in the face of the impaired credit of the whole world these treaties are in some instances found to be unworkable. Some modification of the Austrian treaty is almost inevitable and meanwhile, if Germany fulfills the Treaty of Versailles,

there are indications that this view is in a large measure accepted by the French, for in any event it will now be impossible if the conference continues until conclusions are reached to send reinforcements before the decision is given. The removal of this initial difference between the two premiers is obviously excellent, for it is precisely these questions of procedure which are calculated to embitter the debates. Although the matter was touched upon in the report of General Lerond it does not assume the large proportions that have been given to it.

### Immediate Decision Needed

The British representative who succeeded General Lerond, Sir Harold Stuart was of the opinion that the present troops are sufficient, provided a verdict on the fate of the disputed province is given without further delay. The real danger lies only in a definite postponement of the solution. General Demarais, the Italian Commissioner, while not pronouncing on the question of reinforcements agreed that the chief necessity was an early decision.

After these preliminaries the statesmen for the first time took an active part in the deliberations. Mr. Lloyd George expounded the British case, which is that special care shall be taken not to create injustices, which would sow the seeds of future war. There is general accord that the western portion, which is agricultural, should go to Germany, and the southern and eastern portions to Poland.

The difficulty is in determining, first, whether the industrial region which is the heart of the province, shall be divided or should be treated as a whole; second, where the line should be drawn in case of a division. As it is impossible to follow strictly the provisions of the plebiscite which would apportion the province among the communes since the German and Polish communes form islands everywhere, the general British thesis is that for economic reasons the whole region should become German. The French thesis on the contrary expounded this afternoon by Aristide Briand is that it is more equitable to attribute the region to the Poles.

It is possible by the use of figures to criticize severely either project, and there is no doubt that unless a divi-

## BRITAIN AVERSE TO SOWING THE SEEDS FOR FUTURE WARS

Mr. Lloyd George Informs Supreme Council That Special Care Is Needed to Prevent Injustices in Partitioning Silesia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — After what one French journal calls a wasted day in listening to the experts of the various countries, who turned the figures relative to the plebiscite, which are already known, in a variety of fashions, the members of the Supreme Council again listened today to an exposition of facts. It was the turn of the high commissioners in Upper Silesia to give evidence. This portion of the proceedings was certainly more interesting.

General Lerond, who appeared in civil attire, it is understood by order, like other military representatives from the plebiscitary area, insisted on the danger resulting from the excited opinion in Upper Silesia, and declared that the allied troops were altogether insufficient to cope with an outbreak. He showed that there was a large quantity of arms in the possession of the people. His conclusion was that reinforcements were necessary.

It should here be stated that there is no lack of information to be obtained by the press. The French, American and British authorities have organized meetings with the newspaper men, in which practically all that passes at the Council is given out from different angles, including the fictitious remarks of statesmen. What is not given out, however, is the nature of the conversations which take place in private, where it is believed the real business is being done. Notably is this the case in respect of the vexed question of reenforcements.

### Initial Difficulty Removed

It will be remembered that the French emphatically demanded more troops before the meeting of the conference, and even made a démarche at Berlin. In view of the English opposition, it was afterward decided to defer the dispatch of the division until the meeting of the council, but a decision on this subject was held to be a necessary preliminary to the discussion of the broader question. Much surprise was expressed when on the first day no reference whatever was made to the matter of troops.

The British view was that the sending of troops would be more likely to provoke than allay trouble, since in any case the numbers would be too small for anything but police operations. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor gathered from an authoritative source that the British Premier had intimated that Britain was prepared to defend the decisions taken by the Supreme Council in every possible way that might hereafter be found necessary, but was not prepared to prejudice the issue or presuppose difficulties that might be averted by political and diplomatic action.

There are indications that this view is in a large measure accepted by the French, for in any event it will now be impossible if the conference continues until conclusions are reached to send reinforcements before the decision is given. The removal of this initial difference between the two premiers is obviously excellent, for it is precisely these questions of procedure which are calculated to embitter the debates. Although the matter was touched upon in the report of General Lerond it does not assume the large proportions that have been given to it.

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sion is agreed upon a deadlock appears inevitable. But while these expressions are in deep contradiction, there is an indefinite, indefinable atmosphere of optimistic belief that a compromise will result after shorter or longer debates. It is impossible to do more than indicate the feeling until the parties seem inclined to make some concession.

## MR. NEWBERRY IS GIVEN CLEAR TITLE

Exoneration Granted to Senator From Michigan by Full Privileges and Elections Committee—Now, Up to Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Against the ineffective protest of the Democratic minority, Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, was exonerated and given a clear title to his seat in the Senate by the majority vote of the full Privileges and Elections Committee yesterday afternoon. The vote was along strict party lines, the eight Republican members voting in favor of Mr. Newberry. Four of the five Democratic members, James A. Reed of Missouri being absent voted to unseat the Michigan Senator.

Approval of the report of Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, chairman of the sub-committee that recommended complete exoneration of Mr. Newberry of the charges brought by Henry Ford, throws the controversy into the open Senate. There it will precipitate one of the most partisan debates ever staged over a contested seat.

Owing to the plans for the Senate recess, it is not probable that early action will be sought on the Newberry case. Supporters of the Michigan Senator are preparing a stiff defense in the meantime, although it is not certain that they will command a full vote of the Republican membership in favor of Mr. Newberry retaining his seat.

When the full committee met yesterday afternoon the session was a cut and dried affair. The Republican machine, skilfully handled, simply smothered the feeble attempt of the Democratic minority to block action. It took just 15 minutes for the Republican members to vote exoneration of Mr. Newberry. Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, saw the futility of making a fight and will content himself with rounding up progressive Republicans in the fight that the Democrats will make on the floor of the Senate.

The committee allowed the Democratic members just 10 days in which to prepare and file their minority report. Senator Spencer, who will report the majority action of the committee, is at work now on a brief. The greatest secrecy is being maintained with regard to the report of the sub-committee upon which the full committee based its action.

## TEACHERS TAKE HAWAII EXAMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Teachers in foreign language schools, numbering 565, from every section of the territory assembled at Honolulu recently to take examinations to qualify for the positions they now hold in educational institutions. Examinations were held in accordance with a new law which is designed to thoroughly Americanize the teaching force of the territory.

Of the teachers who enrolled, 500 were Japanese, 35 were Chinese and 20 were Koreans. Applicants were given the choice of taking the first examination, the subject of which was "The Ideals of American Democracy," orally, written or through an interpreter. Thirty teachers took the examination in spoken English, 140 wrote it, and the remainder employed interpreters. There were five Japanese interpreters and one Korean and one Chinese interpreter. These were selected by the Board of Education, but paid for by the Japanese Educational Association and the individuals.

## NO DATE FIXED FOR WASHINGTON MEETING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Austen Chamberlain, in the House of Commons today, stated that the United States Government had not yet officially proposed any definite date for the disarmament conference at Washington.

Sir James Renell Rodd has been appointed as the third representative of Great Britain at the Assembly of the League of Nations.

## CANADIAN PREMIER TO WELCOME LORD BYNG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Prime Minister, who arrived in Halifax on his return from the conference of empire premiers in London, has left for Ottawa. He will remain but a short time in the capital, as he will return to welcome Lord Byng, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Canada, on his arrival in Quebec this week.

STEAMSHIP RECORD CLAIMED RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—A new steamship record between New York City and Rio de Janeiro is claimed for the liner American Legion, which arrived here on Tuesday. Her actual running time was 12 days, 20 hours, the previous southbound record being held by the steamer Aeolus, which made the voyage in 13 days, 4 hours.

## DISCONTENT SOWN BY CONFERENCE

Source of Future Troubles May Be Found in the Feeling of Injustice in Small States, Says Lord Bryce at Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—It was not the failure of the peace conference at Versailles to accomplish the impossible that is subject to criticism, but the fact that they did not do what they could and ought to have done, said Viscount James Bryce, speaking yesterday before the Institute of Politics. Lord Bryce reiterated his previous assertion that the award of the southern Tyrol to Italy is an example of decisions by the Peace Conference that may lead to warfare, reaffirming his difference of opinion with Tommaso Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate, who in an address before the Institute asserted the cession of the Austrian Tyrol to his country to be just.

"In this and in other cases," Lord Bryce said, "it is to be feared that discontent due to a sense of injustice will injure the states who have received unwilling subjects and will become the source of many troubles in the future. Exhaustion will prevent the belligerents of 1918 from entering on wars in the next few years, but some of the minor states now take up arms against others whom they think no better prepared than themselves.

"Even when setting aside all consideration of special risks and hazards of this kind, we must remember that a true peace does not exist where there is a wish to renew war. Let me enumerate briefly some among the forces and influences which work for peace or war.

### Forces and Influences

"One such force which formerly played a prominent part has now almost entirely vanished with the recent fall of six European monarchies, I mean the influence of family relationships of reigning dynasties.

"Religion, the second influence to be here noted, has lost much of its former power in international politics. No Protestant nation now cares whether it allies itself with a Roman Catholic or a Protestant nation; and the converse is almost equally true of the Roman Catholic nations. It is otherwise, however, in Asia where fanaticism is still fierce among the Moslem peoples.

"Racial sentiment, a third influence that has within the last century acquired a conscious force scarcely known to earlier generations, is part of what we call by the quite modern name of nationality.

"Unhappily the powers represented at Paris, forgetting the promise made to recognize the principles of nationality and self-determination, have, by the recent treaties, left some grievances unredressed and created other grievances that did not exist before thus sowing the seeds of future trouble."

Lord Bryce granted that there are cases where populations of different nationalities dwell together in such a way that it is impossible to separate them by boundaries. Instances are found in many parts of the Balkan peninsula and in the Danubian countries, Poland, western Russia, and western Asia, he said. In addition, he agreed, there are cases of strategic or geographical situation that may justify changing the rule of nationality, as was the case in the award of the region around Gorizia to Italy.

### Errors in Awards

Turning to "grave errors" in the awards of the conference, Lord Bryce said "the case of the Bulgarians in Macedonia and the Magyars in Transylvania and Hungary, to which I must add much as I regret to be obliged to differ with a friend for whom I have so great a respect and regard as I have for Signor Tittoni, the German-speaking population of the southern Tyrol. We could call up the noble and righteous spirit of Mazzini to decide that issue both of us would abide by his decision."

The provisions inserted for the protection of minorities hold out little hope of averting these troubles. The infractions of the rights of minorities that are already taking place in the regions allotted to Rumania afford ground for anger and mistrust between states and may lead to appeals upon it.

"The disparity of populations inhabiting the same areas raises another set of troublesome international disputes, those which rise from the migration of subjects of one state into the territory of another. Here, there is no international authority entitled to intervene but if the problem should ever become acute it may have to be solved by a public opinion of the world which does not now exist, and with a view to that benefit of mankind as a whole which is not yet recognized as a paramount aim.

"Marxian Communists have seized the government of one great state and are from it endeavoring to make their doctrines prevail in all other states, though they candidly confess that Russia, owing to the regrettable tendency of the peasants to cling to the individual ownership of land, is not yet in a condition to give full effect to those doctrines, as a similar failure in popular receptivity prevented them from holding their ground under Bela Kun in Hungary. Whatever be the fate of this form of communism which is said to have extended its activities as far as Winnipeg in the West and India in the East—it is probable that speculative economic theories may play a large part and so permeate or alarm the political parties as to tell upon the foreign policies of states.

### Unstable Alliances

"From considering the forces which cause ill-feeling between states it is natural to pass to those which create

## NEED FOR FACTS ON ARMAMENTS SEEN

League of Nations Is Seeking Data as to World's Armies and Navies so That Taxpayers May Know If Forces Are Essential

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—By the time the Washington Conference on disarmament meets in November the world will be in possession of much useful information which will enable the taxpayers of every country to see for themselves how much justification there is for demanding huge sums of money required for other more productive purposes so that large armies and navies may be maintained. This data will deal with both the activities of states and those of individual armament firms, and will be provided by the League of Nations machinery in time, it is hoped, for the Assembly to hold up its activities in the direction of the limitation of armaments, because of the welcome efforts of President Harding, but on the other hand considered there was ample scope for the League in preparing the ground for the discussions at Washington. Three subcommittees of the Armament Commission of the League are at work, and it is hoped they will be in a position to make a preliminary report to the Assembly when it meets.

### Are Illegitimate Means Used?

One subcommittee is concerning itself with the question of individual enterprise in armament making. Whether it is proved or not that "armament rings" make use of illegitimate means such as the purchase of newspapers and the excitement of public opinion into a state of fear regarding other countries' activities, there is no doubt that big combines, under the necessity of selling their wares, are a menace to security and international friendship, and the methods of curbing the activities of such pernicious organizations have been discussed among those who have the interests of the world at heart.

One of the main difficulties is that to abolish the private armament industry would be to compel each state to provide for an emergency by state enterprise. This would be impossible in the case of many small states who would be compelled to depend for supplies upon other large states, and the position of smaller states in time of war would be somewhat precarious and might even be critical. A small state would, if private enterprise were discouraged, be undoubtedly placed in a subservient position with regard to its bigger neighbors.

### Investigation Difficult

It has been proposed that private enterprise should not be dispensed with but should be licensed. The advantage of this system would be that the activities of the armor barons would be open to investigation. Investigation is one of the chief difficulties of dealing with disarmament in a broad sense, the League of Nations has found. International inspection is ruled out of the question as in an international secret service system, and reliance is being placed rather upon the secret service of each member to provide the League with information regarding any country which exceeds the limitations placed upon it.

The second sub-committee of the League is investigating the armaments of former enemy countries, as well as making a comparison of the pre-war and present military forces of others and the expenditure thereon. Simultaneously the third sub-committee is inquiring into the best methods of checking the information which each member of the League is pledged to supply.

In the outcome of the activities of the last two commissions, it is thought possible there may be the seed of future confidence in the international atmosphere, which may lead to a more favorable attitude toward general disarmament in Europe. It is recognized that the representatives of Belgium, Japan, Spain and Brazil at the last session of the Council stated that the ratifications of their respective countries would be deposited before September. The Rumanian Government has made a similar declaration, and unofficial statements to the same effect have reached the Secretariat of the League of Nations from several countries. No fewer than 41 countries have signed the statute of the court. It is considered practically certain that the 24 ratifications necessary to set the international court working will be received before next September, and that the second Assembly therefore will be able to elect judges and formally constitute the court.

The nomination of judges is also progressing satisfactorily. Among the nominations received to date are Elihu Root by Brazil, Dr. Roscoe Pound (Dean of the Law School of Harvard University) by Siam, Raymond Poincaré by Portugal and Lord Finlay by Chile.

## SPANIARDS REPULSE MOORISH ATTACKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—An official message from Melilla states that General Navarro still remains at Monte Arruit. Attacks by the Moors have been repulsed and aeroplanes have succeeded in dropping sacks of provisions into Monte Arruit. At Inguliente, a concentration of Moorish troops is reported.

King Alfonso consulted Count de Romanones on Monday and the presidents of the Chamber and the Senate on Tuesday, following which it is believed that a solution of the political crisis will be arrived at.

STEAMSHIP RECORD CLAIMED RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—A new steamship record between New York City and Rio de Janeiro is claimed for the liner American Legion, which arrived here on Tuesday. Her actual running time was 12 days, 20 hours, the previous southbound record being held by the steamer Aeolus, which made the voyage in 13 days, 4 hours.

that at the moment the time seems hardly ripe for that step, but the members of the sub-commissions are going ahead in the hope that that time may be hastened. They refuse to believe that the summoning of the Washington conference leaves the League with nothing more to do or that one interferes with the other.

While the prospects of the limitation of land armaments seem hardly so rosy on the naval side, the necessity for financial reconstruction demands that some effort be made, and the League of Nations is intent upon providing public opinion with the weapons it needs against panic, conservatism or interested obstruction.

## SENATE VOTES STOP ON GRAIN GAMBLING

Pressure of "Farm Bloc," Backed by Popular Feeling, Sends the Capper-Tincher Bill Through Without a Protesting Voice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Quickly following an amazing expose of price juggling on the food exchanges when Arthur Capper, (R.), Senator from Kansas, fearlessly stigmatized the grain exchange of the Chicago Board of Trade as the "biggest gambling hell in the world," the United States Senate yesterday legislated to put a stop to this evil by passing the Capper-Tincher anti-grain gambling bill.

Its passage after less than two hours' discussion, without a record, demonstrated that the reunited "farm bloc," backed by popular sentiment, proved a power before which representatives of the special exchange interests dared not raise a protesting voice.

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Manipulators Alarmed

Stock exchange manipulators view the character of legislation with growing alarm since it is the first time that Congress has deliberately legislated to put a check on future gambling in grain and foodstuffs through a regulatory measure.

When Senator Capper concluded his speech, only a few feeble attempts were made to discuss the measure, and various senators contended themselves with reading messages received in protest against the legislation.

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Petitions already are on file for election on constitutional amendments and the initiation of several laws which would revise the North Dakota industrial program, limiting the issuance of bonds to \$7,750,000; abolishing the Bank of North Dakota, and creating a rural credit system; winding up the home builders' association and limiting expenditures in experimental elevator and flour mills to \$2,500,000.

Governor Frazier was elected for a two-year term last fall by a majority of 5630. Both Independent forces and Nonpartisan Leaguers have already begun organization work in anticipation of the forthcoming campaign. Governor Frazier will be opposed by R. A. Nestor, an attorney of Minot.

Trade Board Submits

The haste with which the Senate prepared to correct the evils of the grain business, which Senator Capper declared "the defenders of the practices of gigantic corporations do not deny," caused President Griffin of the Chicago Board of Trade to issue a statement that the Grain Exchanges "bow to the great force of public opinion," though they regarded regulatory legislation as unnecessary.

"It is against the law to run a gambling house anywhere in the United States," Senator Capper declared. "But today, under the cloak of business respectability, we are permitting the biggest gambling hell in the world to be operated on the Chicago Board of Trade. The grain dealers have made the Exchange Building in Chicago the world's biggest gambling house. Monte Carlo or the Casino at Havana are not to be compared with it.

"The mileage of the private wire system of the Chicago Board of Trade members having offices in Chicago exceeds 106,000 miles. It costs \$3,000,000 a year to maintain them. The extent and completeness of the system for rounding up suckers explains how the Chicago Board of Trade must 'sell' more grain every year than the entire globe produces. Approximately from 18,500,000,000 to 20,000,000,000 bushels of grain are sold at Chicago annually.

The Premier was alleged to have made the statement to a number of American journalists. The Christian Science Monitor representative can find no American journalist who professes to have heard such a statement, and it is definitely asserted that no interview of this kind has been given. Moreover, it is incredible that Mr. Lloyd George would make such a statement to journalists. The moment the matter was brought to his notice he declared through one of his closest friends, most emphatically, that he had neither said such a thing, nor was it true that a decision in that sense had been taken or the intention entertained. Whatever terms the denial was couched in by the agencies the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor discovered not the slightest ambiguity in the assurances given to him on the highest authority that there is no truth in the original message.

Annual August Sale of Oriental Rugs

(Master-Weaves of the Orient)

At Prices Remarkably Low

A short while ago we would not have thought it possible that rugs of such rare beauty could be offered at prices so low as these. Practically our entire stock is offered at less than the actual cost of replacement.

A Beautiful Collection

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The beauty of these rugs is most exceptional. Rugs of this extra fine quality have sold for several times more than this low price. Sizes from about 7/2x10 ft. to 9x13 ft.

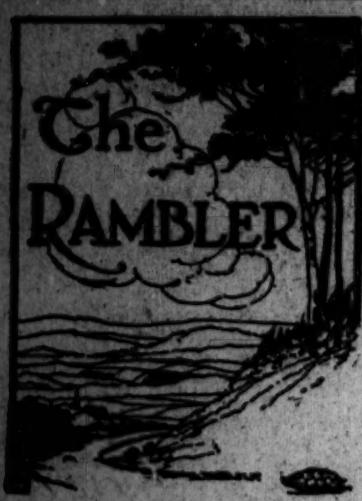
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New York City



## Old Furniture and the Modern

Almost always we fall short of a correct judgment when we compare one generation with another, because we take an isolated set of facts out of one period and then compare them with another, when, difficult as the enterprise may seem, we should take into consideration the economy, practice and mood of a period before we set it over against another. We praise the past, and we mistake often; we belittle the present, and in the same degree err, because of what we know and constantly forget, that all things are interlaced and every phenomenon touches shoulders with every other. To this song, sentence it may be objected that my province is not to lecture on the philosophy of history, nor shall I do so, for the very obvious reason that I know very little about it. You may equally object that methods of comparison such as are advocated above must be denied to the lay and the profane who must use their time for other things. Granted gladly and twice gladly, but, then, refrain from comparisons and hasty conclusions, unless it should happen that a hasty conclusion is better than none at all, and I doubt whether you think that.

But so often in our reading we think to ourselves, or in our conversation with others, we say aloud, that such and such a thing was so much better done in the seventeenth century or is so much better done in the twentieth, when what we really mean is that a certain set of facts contrasts sharply with another set of facts. We love the prose of the "Religio Medicorum," for instance; you remember the parenthesis, (omitting those improprieties and terms of spurrill, betwixt us, which only difference our affections, and not our cause,) but if we object to the twentieth century that it produces no Thomas Browne, can we any better defend ourselves if it be said that the mold of thought that existed then does not now? Elizabethan England and the man whom Sir Thomas was born, and that time must be understood in some degree to realize the important fact that thinking like Browne's is often the result of a period and its habits of living. In those days, the man of letters had a great deal of time to himself, and polished and elaborated and meditated to a degree virtually unknown today. This may not apply to the dramatists, but it does to the poets and essayists and also to the history writers. The English-speaking world, indeed the whole western world of that time, was no different to what it is today that the safest thing, in the absence of a more or less thorough knowledge of the history of those days, is to take a purely literal view of the writings of the time. Men take a much less grim view of things today and also a much less merry. The two go together, and their explanation lies in a greater simplicity, or rather an absence of complications. In this last hundred years we have stupefied the world with machinery, and we have made quantity a motto of high standing, which goes not always with a tranquil finish and thoroughness. Because a mistake is made according to formula, it is none the less a mistake, and formulas abound in this twentieth century.

The melancholy that pervades much of the seventeenth-century work probably was not really felt, and when it was, one must remember that the world had yet to be taught to hope. It does that today, sometimes with doubts, but it always ends by hoping, always looks forward, not backward. Browne, like Donne, is a stylist by himself and "le style, c'est l'homme," nevertheless, though it may make us impatient, to have some knowledge of the history of a writer's period, except he be among the greatest, is a necessity to a proper understanding. Otherwise, we treat this or that piece of literature as antique furniture, and indeed may often value it as such. Antiquity as antiquity has no value. Look about you today and see the horde of honest people that are buying old furniture really because it is old, not because it is beautiful, quite forgetting that to the first owner it was new furniture. Far be it from me to say that Browne's masterpieces are old furniture, or to imply that our classic English letters are anything else than beautiful, but we must not complain if men do not think and write today as they did in the days when thinking, economy, government, population, and tradition were utterly different from what they are now.

It is not without meaning that historians from time to time, if they be good historians, attempt to make the layman understand as much as they are able to give him of the actual life of men in the period of which they treat and it is not without additional meaning that some of the most interesting work of today is done by history writers who confine themselves to very limited periods. I do not say that their books are great books, but that they are books which paint a picture that conveys a very great deal. The Englishman of Roper and Cromwell's day is no mythical figure, he is simple, one that in terms of time lived centuries before us and in his day was an enormous saving of power.

## GOING ON CIRCUIT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The Lord Chancellor of England has been discussing the congestion in the law courts and condemning the waste of time imposed on judges by the "circuit system." As at present organized, he said, the circuit system imposed an undue strain on the judges, and finally could not be reached while some towns received the visit of a judge for reasons that were "partly medieval," and other towns were denied that privilege.

The circuit system in English law is centuries old. Twice a year the judges of the High Court of Justice are sent on circuits all round the kingdom to make inquiry into cases and determine the same according to law, or to try civil or criminal cases. There are eight circuits in England and Wales: the Northern, Northeastern, Midland, Oxford, Southeastern, Western, North Wales, and South Wales. In pre-railway days the judges rode on horseback to the assize towns, accompanied by their servants, and the barristers engaged in the several cases. In the more ancient assize towns, to this day, the judge is received by the sheriff, the trumpeters blare, the javelin-men shoulder their weapons, and the whole procession moves to church, where the "assize sermon" is delivered. The sheriff is the judge's anxious companion during the whole time the assizes last. In Queen Elizabeth's day the sheriff obtained relief from the obligation to provide the judges on circuit with food and lodging; in the days of George II, they protested, but in vain, against the cost of the bell-ringing.

Now some of these reasons "partly medieval" are tolerable in an assize town in a popular area where the business is sure to be heavy; but the circuit system in towns where as a rule there are neither litigants nor prisoners is an absurd anachronism. At Brecon, in South Wales, Mr. Justice Hardinge used to say, "Where, gentlemen, is my calendar?" It is not in my hand; it is a perfect blank. There is not one prisoner for trial." And off he would go, at enormous expense, to Lampeter or Presteign, to repeat the same observation. Conditions were and are the same in North Wales, at such assize towns as Dolgellau, Beaumaris, Ruthin, or Mold, where the judge frequently received a pair of white gloves as a sign that there are no prisoners for trial. It was at Mold with a single prisoner that a learned judge harangued the grand jury thus, "Well, gentlemen, four-and-twenty of us to one poor duck."

If the Lord Chancellor has his way, the assize towns which have nothing but "medieval" reason for their existence will speedily vanish from the attention of judges on circuit.

## Coasting Saves Power

Tests on the elevated roads and subways in New York and Philadelphia demonstrate that a saving in power from 25 to 35 per cent can be accomplished by judicious coasting. On the Second Avenue Elevated Line in New York a check was kept on the motorman by the installation of coasting-clocks which indicated what part of the total running-time had been spent in coasting. This is hardly feasible or necessary on most surface lines, yet proper instructions to motormen, after proper training for the work, undoubtedly results in an enormous saving of power.

## WHAT NEW YORK CITY WILLS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is safe to assert that there never has been anywhere a municipal task as stupendous as New York City has set itself to accomplish. Indeed, it is one of the greatest achievements of the race! How astonishingly few people are aware of its scope; its obstacles and its daring. Sixteen years ago it began the job; \$176,633,000 it pledged itself then to spend on that one task; five years more will be required to finish it. A water supply, pure, adequate, permanent, was demanded for the welfare of a steadily increasing population, then numbering more than 5,000,000. The splendid vision of a few New Yorkers, notably Charles N. Chadwick, "Father of the Catskill Aqueduct," their decision and that of their engineers, to let no difficulty stand in the way

hinterlands of the Catskill Mountains and knows the ground upon which this mighty transformation has been wrought, the whole undertaking seems a passing dream. Schoharie, Ashokan, Kensico, wide inland lakes, created as by a wand; rivers obliterated; farms, fields, roads, hills, dales, forgotten; great concrete dikes, ponderous, extensive as geologic formations themselves.

## THE GOOD CITIZEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Our acquaintance is by no means of short duration.

My memory, indeed, goes back to the time when he was a boy, and a typical one at that, by which, of course, I wish to imply that there was a period when no one would have thought of applying the epithet "good" to him. At that period his nearest approach to goodness was an alertness that was a decided nuisance and annoyance to others. He selfishly took

loned hotel that stood near the station, bought it, tore it down and erected in its stead an up-to-date affair which became a civic attraction.

But affairs could not remain long in that comparatively uneventful stage with a man of such decisive action. He became a banker, then the president of several companies, the prime mover in a philanthropic institution, the trustee of a college, and the head of numerous industrial organizations, until there was not a day when he was not distributing his autograph all over the state on checks, at the foot of important letters, and upon every kind of document, until some how or other, it became the most familiar and admired signature in the city. But still he remained a simple citizen with that peculiar characteristic of dissatisfaction his most dominant trait.

It was just about this time that he began to show signs of undisguised dissatisfaction with his native city. It was growing too large, he said, and he saw to his disgust that many of its public buildings were too small for its needs. He thought over the matter long, and then formulated his scheme to me one day in his garden.

"Look here, W.," he said, "it is perfectly ridiculous the way this city is run. Most of our institutions are short of money and are cramped in their enterprises. For instance, there's the Republican Club sending round the hat for new club premises. I ought to be ashamed of myself. I think I'll give the club what it wants, though I'm not a politician. I've got a bit to spare."

It was true to his word, and the same thing happened when the Democrats were contemplating a drive for an extension of their premises. He put up the money for a new library, a gymnasium and public baths with quite a shamefaced air. He did not wait for people to come to him, but went round the city looking for what he ought to improve and what he ought to help.

I shall never forget that day in the '90s, however, when what I shall call the disgust of disgusts came over him. He had just realized that the city fathers had neglected to meet the needs of the growing population by providing parks to relieve the congestion and furnish recreation for the children and the grown-ups.

I never saw a man so indignant in my life.

"Say, W.," he said, taking me aside, "this kind of thing's got to be stopped. Those fellows up at the City Hall have never given a thought to the youngsters any more than I have. I've been stupid. Oh, of course, the city's not too flush of money. We know all about that, but what makes me so upset is that I've never thought of this need before. Why didn't some of you fellows tell me?"

"Tell you what?"

"Why, that all that land I've got round the city would make a fine park—make in fact, a whole string of parks." He fell to cogitating.

"Just the thing!" he said, bringing his hands together with a sound like a pistol shot. "I'll turn the 50-acre lot to the north of my old farm into the first park, present it to the city and name it after Rathbone Potter!"

"Why him? He's a number from way back."

"That's just it. Two generations ago, and a fine citizen, and we've not done a thing in his honor yet! What are we thinking about, neglecting our worthies?"

And that is how was initiated that star of civic parks which, as every one knows, forms the finest park system in the United States east of the Alleghenies. Of course it is not equally well known that his bountiful generosity proved to be a dreadful example to other citizens. People, from newspaper boys upward, became irksomely patriotic, and notoriously dissatisfied with themselves until they could also do something, however modest, to improve the city or help their neighbors.

They are thinking of putting up a statue to the Good Citizen now. I broached the subject to him quite recently as a deputation of one. But his old pathetic discontent flared up instantly.

"What's all this tomfoolery?" he exclaimed impatiently. "Statue indeed! Why, do you know we've had lots of men that deserve recognition for real benefits to this city. I've done nothing. I'm thoroughly dissatisfied with myself. This city is actually 20 states behind!" He started up from his chair. "I believe I'll give those statues myself!"

He has given them. But the Good Citizen is still dissatisfied.

## Light in the Depths

It is said that at a depth of only 200 fathoms the light of the unclouded sun penetrating the ocean is reduced to equality with the starlight of a clear night on the surface. At more profound depths the sunlight is entirely extinguished. Yet there are both light and color in the abysses, and at the bottom of the sea. The light is of phosphorescent origin, and

there never was a man, I am sure, who built up so much from a negative attitude. To say that he was well-nigh disgusted with the conditions around him would not be to exaggerate the position he assumed when he came under public notice. He was a rich man, but at the same time he was so intensely dissatisfied with his wealth, that he proceeded deliberately to give it away in the most unblushing manner possible. He was so dissatisfied with the roads and sidewalks wherever he owned property that he improved them so strenuously and thoroughly that he sent up the value of his neighbors' property. He was disgusted with his front yards and made gardens out of them that were the delight of the city. He was mightily pleased with the smallness of his farm and bought up more land, He was disgusted with the old-fash-

ioned marine forms of life are not behind their free swimming allies in light-emitting powers. There are illuminations produced by the movements of abyssal fishes through the forests of phosphorescent sea-pens, fan corals, red corals, and other Alcyonaria. The colors of deep-sea animals are both brilliant and varied.

## THE LATEST OF THE LONDON DOCKS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The trade of the country and the energy of traders are responding with encouraging rapidity to the cessation of the coal strike. The English may, as a foreign cynic has alleged, take their pleasures sadly. It is even truer that they suffer disaster manfully, and are instantly alive to the faintest gleam of hope. The three months' coal strike, bad enough in itself, damaged allied trades immeasurably. The trade returns of the last five months, reliable indications of general welfare, show what has happened. Imports, as compared with the same period in 1913, instead of advancing as they would have done in normal times, have decreased by one-third. The falling away in exports, the more important side of the bargain, has still further decreased. Exports of coal have fallen off by 80 per cent, and sales of other goods have diminished by over one-half.

According to the testimony of members of the House of Commons in close touch with the Board of Trade, the figures for June presently to be issued will show even a worse state of things than existed in May.

These facts reveal the measure of leeway to be made up. The export of coal, one of the principal means of purchasing necessary goods abroad, is indefinitely suspended. America seized the opportunity of superseding English coal owners in the markets of the world. Nevertheless they are not utterly cast down. They believe that in time they will recapture their ancient predominance, though the millions of money lost during the three months' strike can never be regained. A hopeful sign of better times is visible in the readjustment of wages. This is going on in other quarters than the coal mine. In the cotton and wool trades, tramways and gas works the men are beginning to recognize the obvious fact that prices of goods they produce having fallen below the cost of production, things cannot long proceed on that basis. Accordingly in these and other trades lower wages are accepted, and the process is extending.

Driving through London the other day, the motor car of the Prince of Wales was temporarily blocked. An ill-dressed man, poking his head into the open carriage and not recognizing its occupant, gruffly said: "You're one of the idle rich." "I may be rich," was the Prince's prompt reply, "but I'm certainly not idle."

The truth of this assertion is demonstrated on a glance at the program of H. R. H.'s engagements for the current month. They range over London and the provinces, from Dover to Sheffield, Leeds, Harrogate and York. In many cases each day brings a couple of engagements, one in the daytime, the other in the evening. At both H. R. H. is expected to make a speech.

For this last duty he is admirably prepared and appreciably improving. There has been doubt among the public whether his speeches, brief, tactful, and to the point, are prepared for him by another hand and read from manuscript, as the King reads his speech from the Throne. There is no foundation for the not unnatural suspicion. The Prince's speeches are entirely his own composition, and are delivered with eloquence art that may be trained, and in voice whose clearness and far-reaching power are certainly natural. Recently the guest at a regimental dinner, he, on rising to respond to a toast, began by saying that he had prepared a speech and brought the notes with him. "But," he added, "I am not going to use them; I am just going to talk to my comrades." He forthwith proceeded to do so, to the delight of his hosts.

The growing volume of overseas trade and the increasing size of ships at the close of the eighteenth century began to call for more room than was afforded by the congested Pool and the old dock systems, St. Katharine's and London Docks, which came later into being to meet the growing needs of the port. Later, again, were constructed Limehouse, Wapping and Shadwell Basins, while on the south side of the water Greenland Basin and Russia Dock recall the days of the Greenland trade and the Muscovy Company in the sixteenth century. These are probably the oldest of all the existing dock systems, and it is a notable example of the historical continuity which is so marked a feature of the Port of London that their connection is still largely with Scandinavia, the Baltic and North America.

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## DATA ON FOOD PRICES GIVEN

Government Bulletin Explains the Ups and Downs of Food Prices and the Present Situation Found in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A most interesting explanation of the prices of foodstuffs which have been mystifying consumers ever since the war, as well as a discussion of the situation which has reduced production in the agricultural districts, driven many farmers from the producing into the consuming field and yet made large increase in the number of farms now under operation, is contained in bulletin on California agriculture just issued by the government. This bulletin does not pretend to isolate those factors responsible for the mounting cost of farm products, but it does furnish data on the economic relations of the consumer and the producer.

Study of the reports shows that the drift of population is moving swiftly toward the cities, and that the supposedly large increase in gross returns from the soil, as a matter of fact has left a thick deposit of farm mortgages and debt. While the number of farms in California has increased in 10 years from 88,000 to 117,000, the number of mortgaged farms has increased from 26,000 to 44,000. From a gross indebtedness of \$60,000,000 in 1910, California farmers increased their obligations to bankers and other creditors to \$225,000,000 in 1920. On this sum, the farmers are paying an average of 6.5 per cent interest, or a total annual interest of \$14,850,000.

But even this does not explain the reason that the increased prices, increased at a rate greater than either mortgages or interest, has not made the farmer wealthy, instead of driving him to the city. In 1910, the total value of California farms was \$250,000,000, which had increased by \$513,968,000 to \$763,968,000 in 1920. The average farm in the State in 1910 was worth \$11,000 and carried a debt of \$2,000; in 1920, the average value had increased to \$20,000, but the average debt had climbed to \$6,000. Thus, while farms were increasing about 90 per cent, the average load of debt rose about 114 per cent. Since there were 29,000 new farms established during that period, it is assumed that 20,000 farmers, at least, purchased their land at increased cost, and of these figures show that at least 18,000 went into debt for their purchase. The land itself did not increase, but the cost of each acre worked by the farmers went up 205.4 per cent, while the amount of each mortgage went up 275.2 per cent, according to this report.

On this increased land cost, amounting to the huge sum of half a billion dollars and more, the people, the consumers, are paying the toll through increased food prices. Most of these consumers live in the cities. New farmers, many of them tenants, since owners of the land have moved to the cities and thereby become consumers, rather than producers, and other owners who have bought the land at increased cost, have become the producers, are working the soil, and for the privilege of doing so have paid an increment of more than 200 per cent, an increase that has just kept its level with the increase in the price to the consumer of the commodities the farmer produces.

Those who sold low-priced lands at the increased cost," says the government report, "supposed they were the winners in this game of 'ring-around-the-rosy,' and so moved into the cities. But from the cities they are now paying back, in increased prices for foodstuffs, all that they gained by the sale of their farms at much greater prices than they paid for the land."

Returns gathered by the makers of the report indicate that the consumers—again chiefly living in the cities—paid from twice to three times as much in 1920 for their food products, as they did in 1910. A further fact revealed is that the consumption of some of these farm products, notably berries and other small fruits, and honey, which might be classed as delicacies, was reduced more than half by the climbing level of prices. Taking strawberries, for instance: In 1910 there were 4555 acres in California, which had increased in 1920 to 4974 acres. Yet the crop, which was 15,000,000 quarts in 1910, had fallen to 10,000,000 quarts in 1920. The growers, in 1920, however, received nearly twice as much for their 18,000,000 quarts last year as they did for their 15,000,000 quarts in 1910. The 1910 receipts were \$1,149,475, and the 1920 receipts \$2,161,000. The price increase on strawberries alone amounted to more than 300 per cent in the ten years, and was so stiff that the market was curtailed considerably. The decrease of 5,000,000 quarts in production, and the increase of 300 per cent in price must be set down, says the report, to economic restrictions and tightening of the market. "If more berries could be sold, more would be raised." Blackberries, currants, dewberries, loganberries, and similar small fruits, tell the same story. High prices cut short the market, but at the same time increased the producer's bank account, and he, in turn, reduced his production to the amount which he could sell. Fewer people bought these delicacies for the table, and with the rising tide of costs, the general standard of living fell off.

The history of California eggs during the 10 years is interesting. The bulk production increased from 41,000,000 dozen in 1910, to 64,000,000 in 1920, while the total price increase was from \$10,000,000 to \$31,000,000, an upward jump from 25 cents to 50 cents a dozen or 100 per cent increase.

In 1910, the sheep men brought 14,-

000,000 pounds of wool to market, for which they received \$2,500,000. In 1920, they produced only 1,000,000 pounds more, but sold their 15,000,000 pounds for more than twice as much, receiving \$6,000,000 for it. The dairy industry followed the same general trend. In 1910, the dairymen received \$7,000,000 for 45,000,000 gallons of milk, while, in 1920, they received \$22,000,000 for 77,000,000 gallons. That is to say, 60 per cent increase in production, gave 200 per cent increase in gross financial returns.

## TAX BURDEN LAID ON POOR, IT IS SAID

Committee of 48 Criticizes the Repeal of Excess Profits Tax and Declares Banking Group Prevents a Tax on Idle Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Analysis of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Ways and Means Committee fully corroborates the prediction of the Committee of 48 that the policy of the Harding Administration would be to meet their extravagant program of expenditure by simply transferring the burden of taxation "from the bank accounts of the wealthy to the pocketbooks of the poor," said J. A. H. Hopkins of the committee to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"There is no evidence," says Mr. Hopkins, "that Mr. Mellon contemplates an economical readjustment of our federal appropriations (which is the only way to reduce the tax budget) nor that he has in mind any just and constructive redistribution of our tax assessments. His recommendation of a flat \$10 tax on each automobile, irrespective of horsepower and value, means that the owner of a \$1000 car pays 1 per cent and the \$5000 owner pays one-fifth of 1 per cent."

## Excess Profits Tax

"His intention to repeal the excess profits tax and substitute a 15 per cent tax on all earnings, waiving the \$2000 exemption, imposes a far greater burden on small concerns (there are 100,000 concerns earning less than \$2000) in relation to their ability to pay than on those operating on a large scale. It also substitutes a tax that can be passed on to the individual consumer for one that cannot."

"His proposal to reduce the income surtaxes from 7 per cent to 40 per cent and to increase the normal income taxes so as to produce equivalent results directly transfers a large part of this burden from the 5000 rich tax payers to the 5,000,000 normal taxpayers. And so on."

"Why is he urging Congress to sink \$500,000,000 more in the railroads which every investigation has shown are honeycombed with corruption, and which today, with a book value of \$18,900,000,000, can be purchased in the open market for \$11,500,000,000? Why does he not seek new and legitimate sources of income? Why does he overlook the fact that our present land tax laws which provide for just and equal assessments on actual values are being flagrantly violated? Why does he not insist upon their proper enforcement, to the end that the vast tracts of idle lands containing coal, oil and ore now taxed at a nominal valuation, be assessed at their real value?"

## Banking Group Blamed

"Because he knows that these lands are being intentionally held out of use by the banking group who own and control the coal, oil, and steel industries for the purpose of restricting production and maintaining high prices, and that if properly taxed they would be forced into use."

"Because he knows that the banking group through its control of our transportation system likewise controls our basic industries, and through its control of our financial system the public are taxed to maintain and bolster up our bankrupt railroads."

"And finally, because he knows that this same group are the life blood of the Republican and Democratic parties and any interference with their prerogatives would cut the arteries through which the old parties draw their sustenance."

"It is this vicious circle which the Committee of 48 has pledged itself to break up. To this end it has formulated a constructive program which demands public ownership of transportation, and taxation of land, especially land containing natural resources, impartially at its true value. It is also pledged to the organization of a new political party of the people, by the people, and for the people, in order that they may regain control of their government, and in order to break up the present financial control before it strangles our body politic and throws us all into industrial and economic chaos. Has Mr. Mellon any suggestion to submit which will bear comparison?"

SUNDAY SHOWS ALLOWED  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, California.—A matter that has been the cause of much agitation in the vicinity of Los Angeles recently was the passage of an ordinance by the city of Pomona making it unlawful to operate amusement places on Sunday. The constitutionality of this ordinance was questioned upon the fact that the ordinance did not prohibit the giving of entertainments by churches, and therefore was discriminatory. Now comes a decision by Judge Charles L. Burnell of the superior court that the so-called "Blue Sunday" ordinance of Pomona is unconstitutional and granting a restraining order forbidding the city's interference with the operation of West Coast Theatres, Inc., picture houses, pending further litigation.

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In 1910, the sheep men brought 14,-

## FRUIT GROWERS AID PACKERS' INTEREST

Modification of Monopoly Safeguard Asked Because of Its Detrimental Effect on Marketing of California Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Modification of the "consent decree" in favor of the big packers is in prospect. It became known yesterday that the Department of Justice has given its consent to an effort at modification before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which after lengthy negotiations put the agreement into effect several months ago.

One of the safeguards against monopoly by the packers which was put into force by the court's "consent decree" order, restrained them from using their refrigerator cars as common carriers. It is this feature of the arrangement arrived at between the Department of Justice and the District Supreme Court which it is now sought to modify.

The campaign for modification was launched by the California fruit growers, who have submitted an exhaustive brief to the Department of Justice urging that this particular restraint has had a very detrimental effect on the marketing of California fruit. They have asked for a hearing before the District Court, where they will require that the packers' refrigerator cars be permitted to transport fruit.

Their complaint now is that while they are able to ship the fruit by ordinary carrier service to the large central markets, these facilities do not permit the building up of a fruit market on hundreds of points of consumption on the road between the producing area and the central markets, like Chicago and New York. They put forward the plea that the packer refrigerator cars which deliver meat at all points should be available to them in building up their markets, and they accordingly have submitted to the Department of Justice their plea for modification.

Guy D. Goff, Assistant Attorney-General, has charge of the matter. He has studied the plea of the California's fruit growers and is quite convinced that the argument they put forward is strong enough to warrant the Department of Justice in helping them to get the modification of the court ruling. It was stated that unless arguments which did not appear as yet were put forward in opposition to the proposal the department would be inclined to support the modification of the "consent decree" to the extent demanded by the fruit growers.

"He stated that he knew of many instances at the present time where former government officials are conducting the same lawsuits on behalf of other clients. The fact that very often in important cases it takes as much as three years to reach the crucial point in the litigation he gave as the reason for extending the time limit to three years.

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## TAMMANY IS ISSUE IN CITY CAMPAIGN

New York Municipal Election Begun With Coalition Against Mayor Hylan Chosen—Drys Say Prohibition Not at Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York's municipal campaign is now on with full tickets in the field for and against Tammany, and with a wet candidate trying to stir up the dust in the offing.

In Henry H. Curran, the regular Republican coalition choice for Mayor, the interests which fight Tammany almost as a matter of habit have a candidate who realizes his responsibility as leader of a ticket launched against the entrenched forces of Charles F. Murphy.

As president of the Borough of Manhattan, Mr. Curran's place in the Board of Estimate, over which John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York, presides, has been made an uncomfortable as possible by Tammany. The Mayor even went so far as to fail to provide police parade grandstand tickets for Mr. Curran, who accepted the situation philosophically, viewing the parade from the top of a hydrant.

Finances in Bad Shape

Now the man who was denied a place in the grandstand is seeking to force Tammany's Mayor out of City Hall. He charges that the city's finances are in such a deplorable condition that a private corporation under similar conditions would be in the hands of a receiver. He alleges that the Board of Estimate spend most of the time quarreling. He urges that the public schools are being slighted to help make both ends of the city's finances come somewhere near meeting. And he insists that the coalition ticket will win.

Meanwhile, Chief Murphy is playing the game like the experienced hand he is. When Mr. Curran declared that Tammany's ticket would be developed by Mr. Murphy in a dark room and known to the public only when Mr. Murphy had finished it, the Tammany leader arranged to have his ticket originate with his country committees, later to be endorsed by the central committee.

When Controller Charles L. Craig was said to be ready to testify against the Meyer legislative committee, Mr. Murphy, though against his own inclination, consented to the naming of Mr. Craig as controller, but only upon condition that Mr. Craig have no say about the rest of the ticket; this making it possible for Mr. Murphy to run his own candidate, Cook Commissioner Murray, as his running mate.

Tammany Is the Issue

The Meyer committee, incidentally, is regarded by many as the Republican Legislature's attempt to uncover enough things in the Hylan administration to help the coalition candidate's campaign toward success. The first open hearing of the committee yesterday coincided in time with the beginning of the local campaign.

The big issue of the campaign is Tammany. County Judge Reuben L. Haskell is attempting to raise a smoke screen by running for the mayoralty on an anti-Voelker platform, but the drys refuse to be drawn into any such apuris issue. Judge Haskell himself says that his campaign is preliminary to a campaign next year against prohibition and blue laws. This is accepted by the drys as his admission that if Mayor he could not change the law, and that prohibition therefore has no legitimate place in the campaign. Whatever Judge Haskell does or says, whatever happens to him in the campaign, the drys say, will react to their interest.

**Mayor Hylan Is Witness**

Charges of Waste and Inefficiency Denied at Committee Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In spite of the fact that he had previously read a lengthy statement regarding the city's financial condition, John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York, the first witness summoned before the Meyer legislative committee, which is conducting an inquiry into the activities of the present administration, including alleged waste, inefficiency and other charges, proved, when examined by Senator Elton E. Brown, counsel for the committee, to be rather lacking in definite information. Early in the hearing in the committee's first open session, held in the City Hall, Mayor Hylan admitted

that he had never heard whether the debt limit had been exceeded by \$100,000,000 at the time he went into office, nor was he aware that on January 1, 1920, there were outstanding special revenue bonds to the value of \$12,000,000, issued by the city in excess of the tax limit of one tenth of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of real estate.

No Financial Officer

Mayor Hylan reminded Senator Brown that he was not the financial officer of the city, but merely the executive officer, and not supposed to be familiar with details as the duly elected financial officer should be. Senator Brown replied that as Mayor he was the general managing officer of the city and that the finances were the principal part of the city of New York. The Mayor said further that his actions in regard to appropriations had been largely guided by the city's debt limit. He added that he had read a great many sections of the charter but could not repeat the sections regarding tax issuance.

In his statement the Mayor said that the legislative resolution upon which the committee operated containedreckless assertions founded not on fact, but upon common report. He denied the assertion that the city's financial status was in a parlous condition, also that the revenues and tax receipts were insufficient to meet the requirements of public schools and other departments, adding that the revenues and receipts from taxes possible to levy within the constitutional limit in 1921 exceeded the municipal and school requirements of that year. Also that there were deducted from the total of the 1921 financial requirements provided for in the budget, and the deferred items of expenditures, the items resulting from the 1921 operations, there would be an excess of revenues and receipts over 1921 requirements.

Local Control Wanted

Mayor Hylan blamed the Legislature for any financial difficulties incurred by the city, declaring that if local officials had complete control over mandatory items now incumbent on them to include in the annual budget, undoubtedly they could make their actual revenues meet their actual requirements. He said that it was a fact that during the past year the highest mark in financing the city had been reached, but that this was due to high costs of materials, personal service, labor and money rates.

If the Legislature had refrained from placing a \$22,000,000 direct tax burden on the city it would have had a margin of more than \$4,500,000 in revenues, he said, and declared that in the future the Legislature could eliminate such a burden. If the city were not subjected to legislative meddling, its revenues would be sufficient for its own needs, he repeated.

Mayor Hylan denied emphatically that there was inefficiency, waste and corruption in the various city departments, and added that if responsible city officials had the power of complete control over the employees, functions and existence of city departments, it would be possible to make changes carefully in the interests of economy and efficient government.

**HIGH PRICES BLAMED ON DAIRY COMPANIES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Charging the existence of a milk and dairy products trust, U. S. Lesh, Attorney-General of Indiana, has filed suit in the Marion County Court against the Indiana manufacturers of dairy products, a state-wide organization with headquarters in Indianapolis. The suit names as defendants also 38 associated milk and dairy products companies in this city, and 23 other cities of the State.

It is asserted that the organization has a "slush" fund and is maintaining "unreasonable and unconscionable" low purchase prices to producers, and similarly unreasonably high prices to consumers. Milk is selling in Indianapolis at 12 cents a quart. The wholesale price on ice cream is \$1.10 a gallon. Members of the dairy products organization say the association is educational and its sole purpose is to increase both the production and consumption of dairy products.

**OBEYANCE OF LAW DEMANDED**

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Strict compliance with the federal prohibition law is demanded of members of the Hartford Golf Club by its president, who reminds them that the board of directors passed a rule forbidding the possession or use of intoxicating liquors at the club by members or their guests. "Any members not caring to cooperate," says the president, "are at perfect liberty to resign and make room for some of the desirable applicants on the waiting list."

## CHANGE OF FRONT IN GRAIN QUARREL

Grain Growers Association Calls Attention to Alleged New Policy of Dealers Who Pledged Sum to Fight Cooperative Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In a statement at headquarters here, the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., call attention to an alleged change of front on the part of the Grain Dealers National Association, which several weeks ago at a convention pledged \$250,000 for propaganda to fight the grain growers new cooperative marketing agency.

The grain dealers started out, says the statement, "to attack the growers' company direct and by name, but has now changed its tactics, says its purposes are purely defensive and educational, and will never again mention the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., directly in its propaganda.

"Acting through R. J. Mansfield," said the statement, "who sees no difference between cooperation and state ownership, and who 'warned' Michigan that the gang of Bolsheviks which 'ruined' North Dakota and leaped over night into Illinois, were coming to wreck that State, the Grain Dealers National Association announces it is now ready to 'educate' farmers.

Indirect Attack

"The attack must now be indirect, under cover and from the rear as much as possible. In a letter which W. G. Culbertson, secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association, sent to his membership shortly after the \$250,000 fund had been pledged, he plainly stated that the money would be used in 'actively combating activities of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and county agents.'

"It is significant that this new permanent policy of confining their effort to 'educational' work among farmers was announced shortly after Mr. Mansfield's committee held a meeting here on July 27. Since that time, nothing other than verbal statements by persons connected with, or in sympathy with, the grain trade's 'educational' work has been heard about 'Bolsheviks,' 'anarchists,' 'growing two ears of corn where one grew before,' 'burning crop surpluses' and other such charges as were so frequently made before the Mansfield committee.

Farmers Unconvinced

"The fact that Mr. Mansfield continues at the head of the grain trade 'educational' work strongly indicates that there has been a change of front, but not of heart, on the part of those who are 'backing the committee,' say officers of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

"It will take more than the mere announcement of a permanent policy," C. H. Gustafson, president of the grain growers company, said, "to convince farmers that the idea back of the campaign is materially different now from what it was when the \$250,000 'war chest' was pledged at Cincinnati."

## CITY GOVERNMENT IS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That housing is declared a public utility as a solution of the housing problem and that higher taxes be levied upon unimproved land is advocated by the New York state branch of the Farmer-Labor Party in the municipal platform recently adopted. The party charges that nowhere has inefficiency in government fallen so low as here, under the present Hylan administration.

It charges that the police are diverted from their duty to take part in needless parades; that although the present mayor was elected on an economic platform, taxes have increased without proportionate increase in efficiency or in service; that the Mayor's pre-election promise of a seat for every school child has not only been kept but that even standing room has been lacking with more than 100,000 children on part time; and that

although elected largely by Labor votes, the Mayor had repeatedly ignored the requests of that class for justice or for representation on the Board of Education which, the party charges further, is dominated exclusively by business interests.

The party advocates the inauguration of a system of public works to relieve unemployment, and unemployment insurance; also legislation denying the right of judges to issue injunctions in industrial disputes and government ownership of public utilities, particularly transportation facilities and terminal markets.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—According to the contention held from the first by many of the directors, that the salaries of the officers should be nominal during initial stages of organization, the executive committee of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., the new farmer national grain sales agency, has ordered a slash in salaries from the president down, ranging from 37½ to 22 per cent, and totaling more than \$33,000 annually.

Antagonists of the new farmers' movement, led by the Chicago Board of Trade and the National Grain Dealers Association, have attacked the salaries provided for the directors and other officials, and have stirred up sentiment among the farmers against the officers of the company. Some of the organizers of the movement claimed that in the past the officers of farm organizations had been compensated in niggardly fashion, and that in order to get the best men for the United States Grain Growers, Inc., they should offer salaries commensurate with the size of the responsibility.

This opinion at first prevailed, but has now been overturned. It is explained that the officers so far have not in any case drawn their full salaries, but had been content with living expenses. The cut was opposed by some on the grounds that it would look as though their opponents had forced them to it.

## AREA FACTOR IN FARM PROFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—That success in farming, measured in terms of the family income and standards of living, is directly proportional to the size of the farm business, should be a generally accepted fact, in the opinion of H. D. McCullough, in charge of farm management demonstrations of the South Dakota Agricultural College extension service. He states that many farms are so small that their owners cannot possibly make a good living, and:

"This does not mean that it is necessary to farm from 800 to 1000 acres in order to have a 'good-sized business' and to earn enough to live well, educate one's children and provide savings. In general farming districts the business on a farm of from 160 to 400 acres, under good management, is large enough to provide a satisfactory income.

"In a farm management survey made in South Dakota last summer it was found that farmers who had less than 50 acres in crops did not make hired-men's wages. Those who cropped 150 acres or more did much better. The difference in favor of the larger farm would have been even greater in a year of normal prices for farm products."

## LOWER FREIGHT RATES WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Asking the cooperation of the business men in securing a lower freight rate on grain, Charles Eyler of this city, secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of South Dakota, in a recent speech sketched the history of the elevator movement and spoke of the desirability of cooperation between the farmers and the business men in town, and mentioned the need of lower freight rates. He mentioned the hearing which is to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, on August 15, when arguments will be made to lower the freight rates on grain.

## LABOR CONDEMS CONTRACT SYSTEM

State Federation Declares That Individual Contract Practice Hits at Fundamentals of Unionism—Resolution Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Condemnation of the individual contract system as an attack on the fundamentals of labor unionism was embodied in a resolution adopted yesterday by the Massachusetts State branch of the American Federation of Labor in convention here. The resolution was directed mainly at the system as applied in Springfield, and pledged the aid of the state organization to the local unions in opposing a practice declared to be a "menace to the union labor movement."

Discussion of the motion against the individual contract system was produced of a marked division of opinion in the convention on the Federation's machinery and methods in settling disputes. The arguments advanced by a so-called "progressive" element favored boycott and refusal to handle by union men of products produced under the individual contract. This view was opposed on the ground that the "one big union" championed by the "progressives" induced to Labor autocracy, and it was asserted that cooperation in support of the organization would be of greater value and would assure that "no Russian flag of despotism would be flying over American citizens."

The "progressives" refuted the implication of Bolshevik tendencies, but added that if Bolshevik means effort to obtain better pay, hours and living conditions, the name is applicable.

## Equal Pay Resolve

An echo of the recent session of the Massachusetts General Court is found in a resolution approved by the convention declaring for equal pay for equal work. Labor was particularly active during the legislative session in support of an equal pay measure sponsored by Boston women high school teachers. The measure failed to pass the Legislature, but the fundamental of "equal pay for equal work" is an integral part of the Labor platform.

National legislation prohibiting interstate commerce in products of convict labor was asked by the convention in adopting a resolution opposing this sort of labor in instances where it enters into competition with organized Labor. Resolves indorsing the Near East Relief, and its work, and the Industrial rehabilitation act, were also given approval. The convention requested the repeal of the electrical license law.

Alleging that loans have been made by Federal Reserve banks to persons who have used the money for speculative purposes, the convention went on record for a federal statute to check such loans. The suggestion accompanying the resolution proposed that the practice be curbed by placing a maximum limit of interest that can be charged by persons borrowing from the banks and lending the money for speculation, or as a speculation.

## Theatrical Situation

A reflection of the present musicians' strike in New York City reached the convention in the form of a warning by delegates of the stage workers' union that the "open shop" issue in the theater is coming to the front for decision. The sentiment of the convention was unmistakably in favor of a strong stand for the closed shop and

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Asking the cooperation of the business men in securing a lower freight rate on grain, Charles Eyler of this city, secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of South Dakota, in a recent speech sketched the history of the elevator movement and spoke of the desirability of cooperation between the farmers and the business men in town, and mentioned the need of lower freight rates. He mentioned the hearing which is to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, on August 15, when arguments will be made to lower the freight rates on grain.

against such plans as the individual contract system.

It is expected that the subject of the law passed by the state Legislature permitting suits against voluntary associations will be largely discussed. This measure was actively fought by the legislative department of the state branch and is now to be submitted to referendum on the 1922 ballot, a referendum petition having been filed with the Secretary of State. The union holds that the law permits suits against unions allowing complainants to tie up the funds of the organization and finally break or dissolve them.

## PROHIBITION DATA CARRIED TO EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Information, regarding the tangible benefits resulting both economically and socially from prohibition is being carried by Miss Cora Francis Stoddard, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, who sailed last week as one of the 10 United States delegates to the International Congress Against Alcoholism meeting at Lausanne, Switzerland, August 22 to 27. Miss Stoddard will address the congress on visual methods in popular temperance education, and will make several other addresses on the Congress.

With the sixteenth meeting of the congress, its membership feels that the aims of the organization, and its declarations and studies of alcoholism, have been vindicated by the United States. It is pointed out that before the first meeting of the congress in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1885, moralism made little headway against alcoholism. This congress, however, set out on the task of securing and publishing experimental evidence about alcohol from all points of view. In this way pertinent and practical data was made available for the schools, paving the way for a popular appreciation of prohibition.

According to plans the Lausanne meeting this month will consider recent researches into the effects of alcohol, will give considerable attention to the non-alcoholic use of grapes and other fruits, and will take up practical methods of school and college education, popular presentation and legislative action.

## NEWSPAPER LOSES COPYRIGHT POINT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Lower export rates on barley, beans, peas, rice, dried fruits, vegetables and canned goods recently went into effect here, according to A. D. Haganan, district freight and passenger agent for the Southern Pacific Lines and the San Diego & Arizona Railway. Work of the railroads in issuing tariff supplements in record time is responsible for the fact that the new rates already are in effect.

## JITNEY FIGHT IN SPOKANE RENEWED

Street Car Companies Protest Action of City Commissioners in Allowing Buses to Compete on Practically All Routes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Washington—After two years of comparative quiet in the street railway situation in Spokane a struggle has again developed as the result of the action of the city commissioners in turning loose jitneys buses to cover practically all the routes over the city covered by the street railways. A little more than two years ago the commissioners stopped the jitney method of transportation entirely by refusing a renewal of license to about 30 drivers. This step was taken as a means of protection to the street car companies that claimed to be doing an unprofitable business that would ultimately result in their inability to operate.

A year ago the companies applied to the State Public Service Commission, created

## AS MR. CAMBO SEES THE CIERVA POLICY

Regionalist Leader Says Mr. de la Cierva's Railway Reconstruction Bill Meant the Giving of Money Without Profit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The general view of Mr. Cambo, leader of the Catalonian Regionalist Party in the Spanish Cortes, is that he is a highly practical and level-headed man, one keenly desirous of assisting toward the regionalist aspirations of his part of Spain, but conscious, as always, of the realities of the case and, for that, no fanatic. A keen party man, he is yet, through his Regionalism, in a manner a little distinct and separate from the party politics of the rest of Spain, particularly the Castilian center; hence his judgment might be considered of the more value. Again for a brief period he himself during the so-called national ministry, at an acute stage of the European war, was Minister of Public Works, much against his will, and not merely then but at other times he has had strong, clear views on national reconstruction, its necessities and its practicabilities. Hence his contribution to the general argument upon the la Cierva reconstruction scheme, and particularly the railway part of it, which is for the time being the most keenly discussed, was anticipated with much interest.

Mr. Cambo has made his attitude very clear. He yearns for all this reconstruction, and does not specifically condemn any of the la Cierva proposals. What he says is that this is a problem of great immensity, one of overwhelming consequence for Spain, and one the like of which other nations, greater than Spain, have found it necessary to devote years of study to. Yet it appears that in this case the Minister of Public Works had improvised his scheme at the very shortest notice, had fallen into many errors, and was neglecting some most serious points. Mr. Cambo does not believe in this.

## Importance of Transport

In the course of the declaration of his views he said that everywhere in the world political problems were having to give way before those of transport and public works, which were of extreme importance, and it would be a lamentable thing if in the Parliament of Spain mere party interest were placed before that of the public. That would completely deprive of its prestige the Parliament, that might either accomplish the ruin or restore the nation for the good of all. Problems of this character occupied weeks and months in foreign parliaments, because they needed long and competent deliberation. In the case of these reconstruction schemes in Spain nobody in the country knew anything at all about them.

Problems of this kind were examined in all foreign parliaments with every kind of documentary evidence fully set out; never in the case of Spain had problems of such a character been presented with so much vagueness, and those who were accustomed to deal with these matters wondered whether behind all this vagueness there was something concrete or not. The program in so far as it referred to the highly important system of the Madrid, Zaragoza & Alicante Railway was improvised in a few hours. Could that kind of thing be accepted, seeing the gigantic importance to Spain of a true settlement of the railway problem? Did the minister believe that his program of public works could possibly prevail in the form in which he had submitted it?

## A Solution Urgent

It had been said that sections 4 and 5 of the statement prepared by the Minister had been distributed among the deputies, but they did not appear to have received them. (Several deputies cried out that they had not, and Mr. de la Cierva interrupted with the remark that he had distributed 1000 copies.) Mr. de la Cierva in his opinion was wrong in supposing that he might ask for such enormous financial authorizations in connection with his bill, without furnishing sufficient facts and figures respecting the problem. But he considered the solution of these problems of the railways and public works as extremely urgent, and he thought it would consummate the final dishonor of this Parliament if it were to be dissolved without these questions being settled. So it was necessary that the government and the opposition sections should put their heads together to do all they could to contribute to a settlement. The railway problem was complex, and it preoccupied the governments and parliaments of all countries.

England and the United States had taken advantage of the lessons they learned before the war and of the period of struggle also, and would reap benefits in consequence. There were three systems of control of the railways, one being by the state, another by private companies, and the third a mixed combination. In Spain evidently the control by the private companies had failed, and it now remained to be decided which of the other systems should be adopted.

Mr. Cambo passed this to a closer criticism of the la Cierva propositions. He said that in this bill it was proposed to give the maximum advantages to the companies and the minimum to the public interest. There seemed to be a suggestion that Parliament should go outside the law; such a read as that was extremely dangerous. What was wanted here in Spain at the present time was a policy of guarantee so that they could get rid of the attraction of Spanish capital to foreign countries. It was in pursuit of such a policy that the English

Treasury had issued bonds at almost 7 per cent; that was not done as a matter of caprice. The Minister of Public Works had told Parliament that in this matter of the railways no civil rights existed, that there were no "rights" for anyone, and that therefore there were no concessions. But in every other country formidable companies and corporations were being established with concessions for the exploitation of everything, waterfalls and all natural resources. Did Mr. de la Cierva really mean that the laws of concession were worth nothing, because if so where were the guarantees for capital to come from after such a statement? What guarantees was the government going to give to those who came forward as subscribers to a loan? All this bore upon the present consideration of the assistance to be given to the railways in that it did not appear that the state received any guarantees for the concessions which it made.

## A Spoliation System

The consortium system that was proposed was one of spoliation. In Spain there were many great companies that had not accepted advances of money from the state, but had yet accumulated substantial reserves. It was wrong that such enterprises should be treated worse than those which had administered their affairs badly. The mixed system of control that had been adopted in countries that found themselves in something like the same situation as Spain had the advantages of minimum cost to the state and maximum benefit to the public interest. The scheme that the Spanish Chamber was now discussing was a system of consortium, with redemption after a period of 30 years, and in this system were concentrated all the inconveniences of all other systems without the advantages of any. The State would pay the same as if it had taken possession of the railways. The companies would take their 5 per cent, and the State would attend to the constructional works. In this bill Mr. de la Cierva had invented a system of giving money without guarantee and without profit. To the Madrid, Zaragoza & Alicante Railway the State would give eight times its capital, and the company would continue in command. All the defects of state and company control were combined in this new system that was proposed. Today the companies had responsibility; according to this scheme they were to have none. They would come by it to chaos, and would precipitate the crisis of authority from which Spain was suffering at the present time.

In regard to other public works, Mr. Cambo said that all the money that had been subscribed for this purpose in the past had been shamefully misspent. And finally on the general question, he felt that while the State was in the position of asking for a national loan of 300,000,000 pesetas to liquidate the budget deficit, it could not lend with success its assistance in the work of reconstruction. They could not operate in a régime of prolonged and indefinite deficits; that would lead them on straight to chaos. But, nevertheless, these great questions must be settled. What the Minister of Public Works proposed was not a formula, and he thought that all the leaders of the minority parties should unite in the preparation of a formula, and that they should then bind themselves to assisting it through Parliament. He appealed to Mr. de la Cierva to give a deeper study to these great questions during the summer season.

## Mr. de la Cierva's Defense

Mr. de la Cierva's comment on this important criticism, after thanking its author for its austere reasonableness, was that in the preparation of the scheme the government had entered into close consultation with the railway companies; all the facts of the case had been at their disposal and had been closely studied. The situation of the companies was such that they would submit to any imposition that the State laid upon them, but Mr. Cambo would realize that to take advantage of that situation and to determine an abusive redemption would be an indignity on the part of the State. The patriotic spirit would decide what would be the most beneficial solution to the problems. The companies had asked for the increase of the rates and the issue of debentures redeemable in 50 years.

When he took charge of the Ministry of Public Works the previous government was preparing a bill for the solution of the problem on these lines. He did not like such measures and preferred to make a more ample, clear and final settlement. A great Mexican minister succeeded in the establishment of a very powerful company in which all existing companies joined together for the construction and exploitation of all the railway lines of the republic. "How comforting to the mind are such examples as these!" said Mr. de la Cierva, with a little sarcasm, at the end of his reply.

## COTTON EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN BENITO, Texas.—The Rio Grande Valley Growers Exchange has made arrangements for representation in Liverpool, and will sell the cotton grown by its members direct to English spinners through this Liverpool connection, according to officials of the exchange here. Owen Council of Mission, Texas, an official of the organization, will go to Liverpool as personal representative of the exchange, which will sell its cotton through the cotton firm of O'Hea Bros. of Liverpool. A contract has been entered into whereby the exchange agrees to sell to British spinners through this firm all the long staple cotton grown by its members. O'Hea Bros. in turn have agreed to advance 60 per cent of the market price in cash to be paid when cotton is finally sold to English spinners. Already several shipments of Rio Grande Valley cotton have been made through the exchange here.

## BRIDGES IN THE HIMALAYAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

All mountainous regions have one common characteristic, that of many rivers. The size of these rivers depends greatly on the stature of the mountains in whose sides they are forever cutting their way. The greater the mountain, the larger the catchment area, and consequently the more snow or water which it is possible to entrap and guide into a few concentrated channels. The volume of water in any river is entirely de-

pending slightly further, and the ends are again weighted with rocks and rubble. This process is continued until the actual gap between the ends of the topmost layer of trunks is sufficiently small to be spanned with a single trunk, when the bridge is made. Finishing touches are sometimes added in the way of crosspieces and footboards, but sometimes these are lacking. The local inhabitants are simple folk whose object is to cross from one side of the river to the other, and as long as the crossing can be effected somehow they are indifferent as to niceties.

Suspension bridges are usually known as jhulas and consist of but three main ropes, one of which is

pendent upon the sources which feed it at the time being.

Consequently it is only natural that in the Himalayas the rivers are conspicuous not only for their size and power, but also for their number. Every valley, every cut in the hillside, indicates the work of running water. The great weight of the monsoon and winter snowfalls provides enough water to keep hundreds of thousands of streams in constant flow. The great glaciers themselves represent almost unlimited river capacity, while in the further Zaskar and Ladak ranges, where the snow and rainfall is but slight, there are countless natural springs feeding crystal clear rivulets, which again meander on through the barren but gently sloping valleys toward the Great Himalayan Range where they join forces with the turbid brownish glacier-fed waters, the feeders of the Ganges, Jumna, Indus and Sutlej, to name a few of the great rivers of India which owe their existence to the Himalayas.

The number and size of Himalayan streams make one of the chief difficulties of the traveler in out-of-the-way districts. No obstacle is more difficult to cross than a river of considerable size and strength. Along well-known routes, such as are to be found in Kashmir or on the Hindustan-Tibet road from Simla, every ditch has been carefully bridged with the aid of modern appliances.

In fact this is so much the case that

midway between and below the other two. This middle rope is connected to the two outer ones by cross ropes, and cords every foot or so, and the bridge is complete. The footway is the middle rope, and the two outer ones are meant as hand rails to help the traveler. They are precarious structures to negotiate, but as I have already said, the inhabitants are simple folk. Sometimes these jhulas are made really solid affairs—comparatively speaking but it is understood—by doubling the foot rope and tying sticks across from one of these doubled ropes to another.

The cantilever bridges are usually near the surface of the water while the jhulas are mostly suspended some way above. After all, the rules of construction render this difference necessary, but one of the results is that while the jhulas almost always escape the effects of floods and avalanches, the cantilever bridges are usually 'ashe' down at least once a year, and sometimes more often.

On one occasion I remember I was marching with my party on the far side of one of the principal branches of the Ganges in the Great Himalayan Range. We had crossed to where it is advisable that the future King-Emperor should visit his Indian dominions and that his Indian subjects should see him as soon as possible.

The Prince will not come with the definite object originally set out for him; that has been splendidly performed for him by the Duke of Connaught, but there is little doubt that he will be able to perform valuable political work. He will be able to give India a visible rallying point for the forces of loyalty, and is sure to second the Duke of Connaught and prove himself possessed of a great personality. In a previous article it was pointed out that the Duke was the first person to draw attention away from Mr. Ghandi and the mischievous activities of some of his associates. The Prince's war record, like that of the Duke, will appeal to the soldiers of the Indian Army; he comes both to learn and to teach; what he will teach will perhaps be the value of discipline and of duty always more than faithfully performed to a world now naturally tired of restraint and restriction.

## STATE WILL KEEP LABOR EMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Governor Henry Allen and the State Highway Commission are planning to hear of any bad unemployment situation in Kansas during the coming winter. The Governor has asked the highway commission to get its plans completed as rapidly as possible for all the good roads work now being contemplated in the State. The counties are urged to get ready for letting the contracts for both grading and paving during the early fall months so that work may be carried on throughout the winter whenever weather permits.

There is no unemployment in Kansas at present, it is said. There are some idle men around the railroad shops, but they have been given authority to seek farm jobs and will not lose their seniority rights if doing farm work. They would lose such rights if doing any other mechanical work. There is steady demand for farm laborers everywhere in the State. This will continue until the corn is harvested. The signs are said to indicate the likelihood of a considerable surplus of labor throughout the country during the winter, however.

There are about 500 miles of highway construction contemplated. In addition to keeping a large number of idle men employed on road work, the brick and cement plants would also be kept busy throughout the dull season.

Explorers crossing the Ganges by a bridge made of six tree trunks

It is doubtful whether the majority of travelers realize the frequency with which they cross running water during a single day's march; but let such one leave the beaten track and he will soon begin to realize that they are frequently crossing some sort of stream. Generally it is but a tiny rivulet across which they can step with scarcely an increase in their stride. Many brooks may be negotiated with the help of a couple of stepping-stones round which the water gurgles and leaps. Sometimes it may be necessary to wade, but on these occasions the water will seldom be much above the knees, and elsewhere native bridges will span the obstacles.

Such bridges are most invariably of one of two types, either a simple cantilever bridge or a rude form of suspension bridge. The former type is encountered chiefly in the further ranges, where the rivers are narrower. On each bank a bed of boulders is built; on these boulders are laid three trunks, about a foot in diameter, which slightly project across the gap. The ends of the trunks which rest on the bank are held down with more rocks. On these are placed another layer of trunks, this time pro-

viding which the traveler in the Himalayas must be ever prepared to adopt. Selecting a spot where a huge boulder formed an island in mid-stream we cut down six pine trees, and shoved three across from our bank to hold the further ends of these trunks, and we all crossed to the great rock, dragging the remaining three pines with us. The process was repeated toward the home bank, and thus we crossed the river. I have seen better bridges, but it answered the purpose and we were not delayed much more than a couple of hours.

Natural bridges are one of the most interesting and fascinating features of the further Himalayas. They are renewed every year, for they are built by the winter snows. An avalanche falls and fills up the whole bottom of the valley, forming at first a dam. But the stream or river soon tunnels underneath the great mass of snow which then forms a bridge. Its own weight and the hard frost render it as solid as ice, and as strong.

In the Great Himalayan Range, where the snowfall is heaviest, it is not an uncommon sight to see the whole of a

## BRITISH REFORMERS ATTACK VIVISECTION

Report of British Union for the Abolition of This Practice Is Encouraging to Many Friends of Animals Throughout Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report presented to the twenty-third annual meeting of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection recently held in the Carlton Hall, Westminster, was one which gave great hope and encouragement to the workers in the anti-vivisection cause, for it told of a greater interest in, and an increasing desire to know the truth about the works of the vivisectionist. So great, in fact, is the public interest that the British Union finds itself in urgent need of more whole-time workers to cope with the ever-increasing demands.

The annual meeting itself was an added testimony to the successful work of the union, for the attendance at the public meeting was so large that many were unable to find seats. The chairman, Roy Horniman, said that in his opinion the British Union was one of the most important bodies existing at the present time, and that it was likely to become one of the greatest and most potent forces fighting for the spirit of liberty, of which the abominable heresy of vivisection was one of the greatest enemies.

The British Union represented the idea of "No compromise with evil." Its president, Dr. Hadwen, was conducting a triumphal campaign throughout America, where the preaching of this ideal was even more needed than it was here, and where the assault upon liberty was more determined and incapable of wrong. That was the fatal mistake. Selfishness was at the root of vivisection, and people were suffering under the tyranny of brute force, the idea being, "I have a right to do this because I am strong." Persons must not only feel strongly about vivisection, but must think hard, and finally they must not be dismayed because they seem to be few.

H. G. Chancellor said the public had been living on promises of what vivisection was going to do. Vivisectionists were no nearer to a certain "cure" than they had been trying to effect, and the country had to spend £4,000,000 annually upon former soldiers who were said to be in need of this "cure."

For 20 years they had been futilely torturing animals at the Cancer Research Laboratory. People thought they had been made young by an experiment which we are now told was not performed upon them, but which they thought had been performed.

"Promises are not a nourishing diet, and people are finding it out," said Mr. Chancellor, who concluded: "The whole thing is a house of cards built on a foundation of falsity, and it must come to the ground; right shall eventually triumph."

people are awake, that they are dissatisfied with old conditions, that the conscience of society is being roused, and that we are striving toward something better. Tonight we are meeting for the cause of the animals. To torture that which is inarticulate act possible." Where was the old question as to whether you would sacrifice an animal to save some one near and dear to you? People did not ask that now. They were ashamed of it; it was a pagan argument. Pagans would sacrifice humans and subhumans to propitiate their gods. It was not an argument that could be used by any self-respecting Christian. It was ethically unsound.

## Moral Danger of Practice

Bishop Herford said that to him the anti-vivisection cause was a case of "death before dishonor." Perhaps the finest follower of our Lord was St. Francis, who showed the true spirit of Christianity. The animals and the birds were his little brothers and sisters, yet at a recent congress not a word was said by the leaders of modern Christianity about the moral danger of vivisection. One would imagine that they supposed the medical profession to be divinely guided and incapable of wrong. That was the fatal mistake. Selfishness was at the root of vivisection, and people were suffering under the tyranny of brute force, the idea being, "I have a right to do this because I am strong." Persons must not only feel strongly about vivisection, but must think hard, and finally they must not be dismayed because they seem to be few.

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## KOREAN STUDENTS ON CULTURE MISSION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—The 16 Korean students who are being sent to their native land for the purpose of reviving and spreading pure Korean culture, have come under the suspicion of the Japanese police and will be closely watched on their tour through the continental peninsula. The Dokokai, an organization of Korean university students in Tokyo, who are earning their own way, is the main organization behind the mission. The 16 Koreans plan first to organize a group of actors in Seoul for the performance of purely nationalistic Korean drama. This will be followed by lecture tours, the subject matter of which will be the ancient Korean culture.

In order to offset this expedition, the Korean Young Men's Buddhist Association and other Korean organizations which are largely controlled and directed by the Tokyo Government, plans to send a group of Koreans across the continent for the purpose of spreading purely Japanese culture.

FRENCH ENVOY TO ANGORA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Franklin Bouillon, former Minister and president of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of France, has been sent to Ankara as a special envoy. He is regarded here as a valuable asset to the Lebanon as he has already shown his ability as a French diplomatist.



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## AUSTRALIA'S COAST FREIGHTS CHEAPEST

Rates Are Lowest in the World, Committee of Representatives Finds, Which Also Praises the War Fleet Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The disorganization of shipping throughout the world has been complete. Very heavy losses of vessels by enemy action and the diversion of nearly all the remainder from their customary routes could have had no other effect.

Australia, although so far from the central scene of conflict, has yet had her maritime problems caused by the war, and it was to solve these that the House of Representatives appointed a select committee to inquire into and report upon (a) the organization and control of interstate shipping; (b) overseas shipping in relation to Australian products for overseas markets and imports generally, and (c) methods to improve mail, cargo and passenger services with overseas countries. Some very interesting information was gleaned in regard to the Australian shipping trade, and several valuable findings were arrived at by the committee.

Shortly after the sittings were begun it became evident that an investigation into shipping affairs affecting all ports of Australia could best be conducted by a royal commission, but the government upon being appealed to, declined to adopt a recommendation to this effect.

### Central War Committee

Upon the outbreak of the war the duty of providing and equipping transports for conveying troops devolved upon the Department of the Navy in accordance with British tradition. These ships had the additional task of carrying Australian produce and manufactures to the overseas markets and eventually about 75 per cent of the whole of the trade from the Commonwealth was managed by the department. The Imperial Government, early in 1915, pressed the Australian Government urgently for more ships to be released from the coastal trade in order to engage in war service, and in April of that year the interstate steamers belonging to the principal Australian shipping companies were requisitioned, and the Interstate Central Committee was formed with the primary object of running the vessels as one fleet, and by regulating their employment in the most efficient manner, to make available the largest number possible for requirements of the Empire.

This committee was purely an advisory body consisting of the managers of the three interstate companies under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral Sir William Clarkson, to whom was reserved full power to veto any decisions arrived at. Under the arrangements approved about 45 per cent of the interstate shipping was withdrawn from the coastal trade for overseas and imperial purposes. When the requisitioned vessels were released, the interstate owners agreed, at the request of the Prime Minister, to continue running their steamers as one fleet in order to obtain the greatest efficiency. This was the position when the committee began its labors.

### Cheapest Freight in World

An interesting point came out during the course of the inquiry and that was that Australian coastal freights were the cheapest in the world. This is significant and instructive when it is remembered that specially favorable terms of payments and conditions generally are in force on the vessels engaged in the trade.

Another point was the statement made by the Australian Controller of Shipping to the effect that British shipowners required a charter rate of \$5. per ton deadweight per month as compared with the rate of 12s. 6d. which was paid for the interstate companies' requisitioned vessels of the same type.

It has generally been admitted that, prior to the war, the Australian shipowners kept ahead of the tonnage requirements of the coastal trade, and it has been shown that from the smallest beginnings, developed on sound commercial lines, services had been established on the Australian coast which were better than those provided on any other long-distance coastal trade in the world.

### Mail Service Criticized

Another question discussed by the committee was the mail service between Australia and the United Kingdom which has admittedly been far from satisfactory for some time past. It was felt that the needs of Australia demanded, geographically situated as she is, a high-class passenger and mail service with the United Kingdom, and, therefore, no time should be lost by the commonwealth government in finalizing the mail contract with the Orient Company and in endeavoring to arrange for the Pacific and Orient steamers, under British contract, to alternate with the Orient boats in a regular weekly service.

The Imperial Shipping Committee in London was also a theme for discussion. This committee will inquire into ocean freights, facilities, and conditions for inter-imperial trade and matters connected with the development and improvement of sea communications between different parts of the Empire, with special reference to the size and depths of ships and the capacity of harbors. H. B. G. Larkin, the general manager of the Commonwealth Government Line of steamers, had been appointed to represent this government on the committee. As this gentleman has since resigned from the general management, a substitute will have to be found. In any case, while the commercial interests took no exception to the appointment of Mr. Larkin to the

committee, they considered that the shipping and trading communities should specially be represented. An interesting, and what should prove a useful, innovation was made in connection with the committee, for it was published throughout the world that they would be prepared to receive from any person or bodies within the Empire ideas concerning the matters to be reviewed.

### War Control Praised

Reverting to the Australian committee of inquiry, it is satisfactory to note that they are of opinion that the control of shipping during the war was wisely inaugurated, the ends sought were gained with a minimum of inconvenience, and the community enjoyed far better shipping facilities than would have been possible without such an organization.

Among the findings and recommendations of the committee, the following were the most important: The government was advised to confer with the interstate companies with a view to a comprehensive plan being evolved to insure the provisions of a fleet capable of fulfilling all demands; the present collective running of the interstate vessels should continue, in order to eliminate waste of tonnage. Exemption from the coasting clauses of the navigation act should be granted in the case of overseas steamers trading on the northwest coast of western Australia; with this exception the clause should be brought into operation as soon as possible.

### Building Program Wanted

In regard to the fruit trade, it was felt that the commonwealth or state government should allocate insulated space for fruit from Australia to the United Kingdom on a pro rata basis, according to each grower's production, with the right of cooperative companies to obtain space on behalf of the growers they represent. It was also desired that the commonwealth government should announce as soon as possible their future program of shipbuilding in Australia. This information was anxiously required by the managements of the shipbuilding yards.

Altogether there can be no doubt that the labor and recommendations of the committee will be of immense benefit to the shipping community specifically, and, generally, to the whole of Australia.

## ECONOMY ASKED IN GOVERNMENT

Association of Credit Men Points Out Rising Value of Dollar Makes Taxation Basis Heavier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A country-wide campaign of education regarding the necessity of a revision of the present system of federal taxation is to be conducted by the National Association of Credit Men according to J. H. Tregoe, its secretary, which plans to send its views to every American business man and to keep up the effort until Congress has appreciated the importance of the subject in its program for the revival of business.

The association believes that a fair and reasonable revenue bill should have been produced before this time, and should have taken precedence over tariff legislation. It expressed surprise and disappointment that the positions of the two matters should have been reversed. Mr. Tregoe commands the efforts of President Harding to reduce government expenses, urges that Congress concur fully with them and believes that a budget exceeding \$350,000,000 will hinder industry.

Business will be in an uncertain state until it knows just what burdens in the way of taxation it will be called upon to bear," the association says. "There is no divorcing the revival of prosperity from a program of rigid economy in governmental expenditures and may thus embarrass the French representatives at Washington.

France, it is set out, sincerely desires the limitation of armaments. France only demands the reign of justice. France would like to concentrate all her resources in manpower and in finance to the restoration of the country. But she cannot consent to limit her armaments unless the possibility of war can really be limited. Does the League of Nations reduce the chances of war? According to the French view it has proved to be entirely ineffective. In the war between Russia and Poland last year the League did not even attempt to intervene. When Greece and Turkey came in conflict this year the League prudently abstained from any action. It would be superfluous to draw up a list of its failures. Even the affair of Vilna which it undertook to settle was too much for it. How then can it be hoped to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between France and Germany at some subsequent date if circumstances change? And if the League is altogether impotent—why and by whose fault it is not necessary to consider here—how then can it be admitted that a group of "free delegates" can pronounce upon what is necessary to French security? It will be seen that even when one does not accept the French reasoning, it is very easy to understand why France is resentful of the pretension of the League commission which comes in between the government and the Washington conference.

### Armaments and Guarantees

At Washington the discussion would be practical and the question of armaments could be properly linked up with the question of guarantees. If Washington decides that France should reduce her army it will be because the powers meeting at Washington are prepared to protect France in case of need. The League, on the contrary, in settling the question of armaments after its fashion, cannot now pretend to provide any protection.

Thus the whole proceedings in Paris are regarded as a farce, and a rather dangerous farce at that. It is certain that the French Government will refuse to consider itself committed in any way by the decisions of the commission. On these grounds it is hardly too much to say that the League made a blunder in convoking the Paris reunion.

A number of speeches were made, among the most notable of which was that of Léon Jouhaux. He said that the masses were now skeptical about the League and about disarmament, and it was therefore necessary to regain their confidence by tackling resolutely the problem of disarmament, not in a narrow sense, not merely in a naval sense, but in the broadest possible manner. He protested against any attempt to treat land forces and sea forces separately and differently.

### For Practical Conclusions

We would have the League go forth boldly to recuperate that early enthusiasm that was felt when it was promised that the military burden should

## FRENCH ATTITUDE TO PARIS CONCLAVE

Hostility Toward League Disarmament Commission Was Due to Fact That It Anticipated Washington Conference

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—When the disarmament commission of the League of Nations met in Paris, it was generally considered that it was unwise to refuse to adjourn the discussion of the grave problem which President Harding had invited the principal powers to discuss later at Washington. In spite of counsels to the contrary, however, the commission resolved to carry out its program. The contention was that its work was preparatory and that it would be useful to the various governments.

Unfortunately this view awakened great opposition not only to the disarmament commission but to the League itself. In France no attempt was made to conceal the general antagonism to a group which, it was felt, was committing a grave error of tactics in raising the question of land disarmament at a moment when a more restricted but more authoritative conference was proposed. It was not, of course, so much on the ground of duplication of tasks or of rivalry with the Washington conference, as on the ground that the Paris meeting might prove to be compromising, that the League was assailed.

In this sense, and having regard to the reaction in France, it would certainly seem that the gathering was inopportune. French opinion pointed out that the commission is an entirely platonic body, without even the prestige of its parent body, the League, and that among the private individuals of many nations those sitting in Paris the United States was not represented. In no way did the members stand for their governments. The danger was that the Washington conference would be tempted to reject en bloc the unauthorized report of the commission which is, in September, to pass through the hands of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Mr. Vivian, the president, did not agree; he held that the conclusions of the commission could only be helpful.

### France Acquiescent

But the principal French politicians continue to declare that the commission, sitting without instructions from the governments, and without the participation of the United States, may well prepare resolutions which will be brought before the Washington conference, resolutions which may touch the vital interests of France—or that matter of other nations—and may thus embarrass the French representatives at Washington.

France, it is set out, sincerely desires the limitation of armaments. France only demands the reign of justice. France would like to concentrate all her resources in manpower and in finance to the restoration of the country. But she cannot consent to limit her armaments unless the possibility of war can really be limited. Does the League of Nations reduce the chances of war? According to the French view it has proved to be entirely ineffective. In the war between Russia and Poland last year the League did not even attempt to intervene. When Greece and Turkey came in conflict this year the League prudently abstained from any action. It would be superfluous to draw up a list of its failures. Even the affair of Vilna which it undertook to settle was too much for it. How then can it be hoped to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between France and Germany at some subsequent date if circumstances change? And if the League is altogether impotent—why and by whose fault it is not necessary to consider here—how then can it be admitted that a group of "free delegates" can pronounce upon what is necessary to French security? It will be seen that even when one does not accept the French reasoning, it is very easy to understand why France is resentful of the pretension of the League commission which comes in between the government and the Washington conference.

### Polish Gratitude

FOR AMERICAN AD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—American Independence Day was celebrated all over Poland in a most cordial manner as a sign of the gratitude felt by the people for the generous help given by the American people to the Polish nation during recent trying times, and more especially to the suffering children of Poland. In Warsaw itself some 20,000 persons took part in the celebrations held in honor of the great western republic. In the evening a crowded assembly was held in the "Swiss garden," arranged by the corps of officers at which the Chief of State was present. On the morning of July 4, a special service was held in the Cathedral by the Cardinal-Archbishop Kakowski in the presence of the American Embassy, the representatives of the allied powers and representatives of the civil and military authorities.

In the afternoon there was a festive gathering in the town hall, which was honored by the presence of Mr. Gibson, the American Ambassador, Cardinal Kakowski, Marshal Trzepaczynski and many others. The President of the Polish Republic afterward received Mr. Gibson at luncheon.

### Armenians and Guarantees

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### For Practical Conclusions

We would have the League go forth boldly to recuperate that early enthusiasm that was felt when it was promised that the military burden should

press less heavily upon the peoples. It was useless to keep on compiling statistics which could always be disputed. Without underestimating the political necessities and the difficulties of the present international situation, they should enter resolutely into the path indicated—that of universal engagements which would permit disarmament and would repudiate all particular bargains between states. Only in this courageous manner could the League recover its old position. He urged that practical conclusions should be arrived at.

Particularly did he condemn the private manufacture of munitions. The whole international situation, he declared, had been falsified by those who were interested in the manufacture of munitions and who exploited the disequilibrium which existed. More and more should the fabrication of arms be controlled and limited. This was the opinion of all who sincerely desired peace in the world.

His thesis, which was largely accepted, was that partial solution depending upon the good will of individual states was comparatively useless, and that only a large international solution through the intermediary of such an organization as the League could be efficacious.

### Smaller Nations Eager

Apparently his desire is to provoke, under the auspices of the League, a great official gathering at which all nations will be represented. The disarmament question is a test question for the League and the League must not leave this matter to the initiative of any particular government or advocate before the various governments.

The smaller nations particularly welcomed any measures which would result in disarmament.

Eventually it was resolved to form a number of subcommittees. The first is charged with the study of the private manufacturers of arms and the traffic in arms. It is to examine whether an international bureau can be organized to control the fabrication and the trade in munitions. It may also pass resolutions regarding the convocation of an international conference which will draw up agreements.

The second subcommittee will study the exchange of military information between members of the League.

The third will collate statistical information concerning armaments and military and naval budgets.

As constituted, these committees will immediately set to work to compose as follows:

Committee on traffic, private manufacturers, and international bureaus; General Marietti and Admiral Calthorpe, representing the army and navy; Mr. Jouhaux, Labor; Mr. Hodges, employer; Mr. Fisher, Mr. Rivas and Mr. Jancovici, economic and financial.

Committee on investigation, mutual information and control; Réné Vivian, Mr. Branting and Mr. Tastu, political; Mr. Thorberg, Labor; Marshal Fayolle and General Imagaki, military; Mr. Jancovici, economic; Mr. Langkjaer, employer.

Committee on statistics; Sir James Brunyate, Mr. Janssen and Professor Behnini, economic and financial; Mr. Oudegeest, Labor; Thomas Finley, employer; Marshal Fayolle, military; Marquess de Magaz and Admiral Penido, naval; Mr. Schanzer, political.

It will be seen that for the most part the members are not politicians and have practically no connections with governments. They are rather to be regarded as representatives of certain sections who may help, and it is believed by the League that disarmament is not so much a political question as a question which affects and can be solved by many sections of the community.

### British Interest in Mesopotamia

Money to Be Expended in Military Protection for Mandate Will, It Is Expected, Yield Important Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Popular opinion is easily misled and perhaps that is the reason why so few people view the question of the British position in Mesopotamia from its correct standpoint.

The British taxpayer generally looks on the mandate for Mesopotamia as a venturesome and entirely new

opposition. However, such was the strength of British commercial interests in Mesopotamia at that time that stipulations were agreed to by the Turks that the railway should stop at Baghdad or Basra at the furthest; however, that any extension would be British, while the river navigation as far as Baghdad was to be entirely British.

Now on top of the developments of commercial interests came the war and its consequences. The Turkish conquerors were driven out of Mesopotamia leaving, apart from British control, no system of government. As before the Turkish conquest, there were a number of powerful Arab chiefs, no one of whom was supreme, and the breath of whose existence was the greatest organizations in the world.

Judea became Jerusalem, the Roman Empire became Rome, and things had never really changed. The great French Empire was really an expansion of Paris, and in France there had been intensive centralization on the one hand, and intensive criticisms on the other, which latter had caused them to give way to the regional system.

As there had never been any French Empire, but only an empire of Paris, so Russia had been the empire of Petrograd and Moscow, and Austria that of Vienna. They had disappeared just like the Roman Empire.

Apart from the French, therefore, who before the war had acquired some interests in the country, Great Britain was the only European power whose interests were menaced and also the only power who was capable of tackling the situation in Mesopotamia and willing to do it. Had the Peace Conference been composed of a collection of ordinary right-minded citizens of any nation they would have come to the same decision as did the "Great Four" on the question of the future of Mesopotamia.

The country belonged to the Arabs and they were to have it and to rule it, ruling by themselves alone as soon as they were capable of it. As the country had no government nor even national feeling some powerful nation was to protect it from aggression, preserve order and build up a system on which self-government could be based. Naturally the task fell to Great Britain.

Having considered these broad facts of history let the critic, now become the student, reconsider his views. Let the national who envies the British remember that Great Britain, instead of having trade rights and advantages without administrative responsibility, has now to shoulder that responsibility and also to meet the cost of it. Let the British taxpayer remember that, although the country is undoubtedly not possessed of its reputed fabulous wealth, it should soon be in a position to pay for its own military protection.

He should also regard the strategical situation of the country which is on the flank of Britain's line of sea communication with her richest possession—the Indian Empire. It also lies across or on the flank of nearly all land and air communications between Europe, Palestine or Egypt, and Persia, India or the Far East.

Dealing with the subject of Palestine and the New Jerusalem, Professor Geddes spoke of the general geographical features of that country.

The undoing of the world was largely, he said, connected with deforestation. As a shepherd and incapable as an agriculturist, the Turk had failed throughout the world, and particularly in Palestine

## BRITISH INDUSTRIES JUSTIFYING HOPES

Settlement of the Various Strikes and Controversies Within Short Period Indicate Return to Conditions of Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Correspondent

LONDON, England.—There were few who shared the optimistic statement made to readers of The Christian Science Monitor in these columns recently that the industrial horizon was brighter, that the country had passed through the worst period of its industrial troubles, and that the community could look forward confidently to settling down in an endeavor to recover some of its past prosperity.

At the time the foregoing opinion was committed to paper, the miners had just rejected the employers' offer with a majority that was simply astounding when taking into consideration the circumstances of the struggle's duration; a hitch had occurred with the cotton operatives' agreement, a large and influential section having rejected the recommendation of their executive; and last, there appeared to be an imminent lockout in the engineering and kindred trades affecting roughly over a million people. On the top of which there was the deepest plunge of the miners' executive, involving the executives of every union affected by wages reductions to a conference to consider the advisability of joint strike action.

### Analytical Labor Officials

There are a number of keen analytical persons on the executive of the Miners' Federation, the product of the Labor College; however they came to be associated with the attempt to elicit the cooperation of other unions passes understanding, unless considered figuratively as a last throw of the gambler's dice. There is no virtue in being wise after the event; the developments followed truthfully the course predicted in these notes; the reasons given by the various executives in explanation of their inability to cooperate were strikingly similar to those anticipated as a result of a survey of the general industrial situation.

The cotton operatives are back at their looms and spinning machines, the engineers' executives have concluded an agreement which they propose to recommend for acceptance, and, ere these notes appear in cold print, the miners will have agreed to the latest offer of the employers and, it is hoped, a majority will have found it possible to return to work. It is a truly remarkable change in the industrial outlook. Within a fortnight, a result which loyal citizens must regard as owing to the credit of the British people, as having maintained their reputation for pulling through when the perils were greatest.

### Strike Unconscious

The miners' strike being now settled, nothing should be said that would hurt the susceptibilities of either side, for there are tired hearts on both sides of the negotiations table. It must, however, be painfully apparent that the terms now accepted might have been obtained without a loss of a single hour's work, without the struggle, the suffering and semi-starvation endured. The miners' obstinate objection to arbitration courts is regrettable. There is the strongest reason for the belief that had Sir Robert Horne's advice been taken, and the whole matter submitted to Old Palace Yard, the Industrial Court would, on the strength of the past record of the mining industry, have been compelled to award at least a wages adjustment equal to that obtained by resort to the strike weapon.

What those terms exactly mean only the miners' leaders and the employers' representatives can know; as to the immediate reductions both employers and the miners are in agreement, but the ultimate reduction depends upon the manner in which the industry recovers its normal activities. In this connection it is pleasing to learn that Herbert Smith, the miners' president, at a mass meeting of Yorkshire miners, expressed the opinion that there would be a speedy return to better days, and that the further reductions proposed to take effect in August and September would not be necessary.

### Provisions of Settlement

The settlement provides for the operation on and after October 1 of a permanent wage agreement wherein wages will be based upon the earning capacity of the industry in certain defined areas; that is to say, there is to be established a relationship between wages and profits. On this score Mr. Smith is hopeful that in consequence of the authority given to the miners' representatives to investigate causes of excessive working costs, over which the miner has no control, there would be greater productivity resulting in cheaper production which would give a tremendous fillip to the industry.

The national pool has been abandoned and wages will be regulated in accordance with the financial position of the areas and upon lines laid down by the National Wages Board. The government, which withdrew the offer to subsidize the industry to the extent of £10,000,000 because of the last adverse ballot vote, has consented to ask Parliament to renew the offer, a proposal that is sure to meet with universal consent.

### Road to Prosperity

The National and Engineering Employers' Federation and the Amalgamated Engineering Union have been previously congratulated upon the conduct of past negotiations, when the opinion was expressed that there appeared to be too much common sense and moderation in the composition of

## DIVIDENDS IN THE COOPERATIVE PLAN

### British Leaders in Movement Divide Profits Among Members According to the Purchases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PRESTWICH, England.—To the founders of the present British cooperative movement mere membership was not enough. Successful cooperation, they saw, could result only from intelligent application of cooperative ideas, so they decided that a portion of their trading surplus should be devoted to educational purposes. The Prestwich Cooperative Society, like every other society in the United Kingdom, followed this plan, and finding week-end schools to be effective educational agencies, Professor Hall, adviser of studies to the Cooperative Union, was for the third time recently asked to lecture on "Cooperative Problems."

With reports of agreements in other important industries, almost scarcely noticed in the press, there is abundant justification for the assertion that the country is now on a fair road to peace, and also, it is hoped, prosperity in its industrial affairs.

### ART

#### Old Lyme Art Exhibition

The twentieth annual Old Lyme exhibition opened August 4 in the New Gallery. This building has just been completed at a cost of about \$25,000 and is surely an ambitious project to have been put through by the group of about 30 painters who are associated with the colony here. It would seem that the paintings shown at the opening of the gallery should settle the point whether such a building in such a place was justified, but the artists seem to have dodged the issue. Instead of confining the exhibit to pictures painted principally in Old Lyme and the surrounding country within the past year—to quote the catalogue of former years—this time the jury has secured the work of all the more prominent painters who have in the past been members of the Old Lyme colony. No doubt the formalities of an opening require ceremonial treatment but this exhibition has something of a "golden treasury of art" air that is in strong contrast to the sense of freshness and local color that has always been felt before.

The building itself, shingled and of plain lines, is pleasantly set among trees and happily lacks the stiff classicism that one associates with art galleries. The three rooms, each \$4 by 24, both as to size and lighting, seem to be ideal for the hanging of pictures. Floors, woodwork, and wall covering are done in a soft, neutral gray, and the setting for the canvases could not be better. Technically, the new building should be a far better place to hang or look at pictures than the public library, where they were always hung before.

Of the 78 pictures, a score more than the library held, the majority, as is always the case here, are landscapes. There is more variety than one looks for in Old Lyme, although the addition of the work of men of former years brings back quite strongly the tonal note which dominated the Old Lyme painters so long. As a headliner, Lawton Parker's large figure, "Parsene," has been secured. It has won several thousand dollars in prizes, but the impression it makes is that, good as it may be, the place it would best fill would be in an art dealer's window.

Another familiar picture that is noticed is the portrait of Miss Florence Griswold of the Old Lyme colony, by Alphonso Jongers. This portrait will remain permanently in the gallery.

One of Henry W. Ranger's wood interiors is here and it is a good characteristic example of the vigorous style of the founder of the colony.

Of the men now living and painting in Old Lyme, Clark G. Voorhees and Robert Tolman are represented by especially worthwhile work. Voorhees' "Mat Rowland's Road" is a simple transcript of a motif that is repeated numberless times among the cedar-covered hills along the coast of Long Island Sound. The dull gray sky, snow, and dark cedars along the half-abandoned road are full of questioning melancholy. The painter of such things must have poise and vigor to keep the hint of sentimentality from his work, and Voorhees has those essential qualities. Tolman's large portrait is up to his average, but a smaller figure by him, "The Rose Gown," in line and color, is an exceptionally beautiful piece of work. Ernest Albert, who exhibits in Old Lyme for the first time, with his two small landscapes, remarkable for their drawing and spirit, though self-contained, is a welcome addition to the personnel of the show.

The atmosphere of the exhibition as a whole is that of conservatism, although Lucien Abrams and Clifton Grayson show some of the modernist tendencies. The pioneer spirit of these two men is noticeable beside the safe and sane methods of the other men of Old Lyme, but it is a question if their work and that of others like them is as convincing when shown in summer shows, where all outdoors is only a step away, as when hung on the walls of a city gallery.

In the third room are hung a hundred or more sketches. These are truly the work of living Old Lyme men—the paint is hardly dry on some of them. We would like to finish this review with a few sentences to the effect that these little canvases, working models, painted outdoors, were like a breath from the Connecticut hills and pastures, but we are deterred by the fact that the best of them all are a group of New York street scenes by Guy Wiggins.

**FUND TO AID HOUSING**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A fund for assisting builders in financing housing departments of \$2,000,000 is announced by a number of banks here.

The money will be used chiefly for mortgages on new homes, for which there is a great demand.

**RATE FIXING ADJUSTED**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Official notice of a decision of importance to the shippers of the State of Louisiana, which is expected to save the public

nearly \$1,000,000 yearly, was received at the offices of W. M. Barrow, Assistant Attorney-General, recently. "We are of the opinion and find that the undue prejudice or unjust discrimination for the removal of which our order of January 16, 1919, was entered does not now exist," the statement reads. The effect of the commission's action is to return to the jurisdiction of the Louisiana commission the class rates in western Louisiana, although in fixing such rates the Louisiana commission must fix rates which will not create unjust discrimination against Natchez, Mis-

issippi. "Yet in no case have those making such charges brought forward any evidence of interlocking directorates, pooling of assets, division of territory or of products manufactured or any other of the earmarks of a monopoly or trust. Such charges are put forward merely to arouse prejudice among our own people, and to cloud the real issue, which is the future domination by the German cartel, a trust openly organized and under contract to continue until December 31, 1939."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK**

New York.—That

there is no dye monopoly in the United States is shown conclusively by the Tariff Commission's latest census of dye and coal tar chemicals, which lists so many producers of each dye made that the competition among them is obvious," said Dr. Charles H. Herty, past president of the American Chemical Society. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor

"The America: Chemical Society stands firm for its elective embargo on imported dyes in addition to tariff protection. It also urges adoption of ad interim legislation, such as the resolution which Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, will introduce into the House providing for extension of the authority of the War Trade Board to restrict dye stuffs importation and to continue the present licensing system until January 1, 1922, or such earlier date as the protective tariff may become effective.

**Flood of Cheap Dyes**

"The question is whether we are

going to drop from the restricted im-

portation of German dyes under

license from the War Trade Board to

the extremely low level of the tariff of 1916, or whether Congress will com-

mit the present level of licensing

importation of a certain number of dyes still needed until a permanent

tariff is determined. We hope that

such legislation will be enacted, in-

cluding protective duties" and the

selective embargo as recommended al-

ready by the Ways and Means Com-

mittee of the House, but turned down

by that body.

"Should we be forced to the basis of

the 1916 tariff there is no possibility

of a doubt but that a flood of cheap

German dyes would immediately roll

upon us. I say cheap, but they

would be cheap only for the present,

until the American industry was de-

stroyed, then their prices would shoot

up and we would have to pay whatever

we demand.

"German chemists are quoted as say-

ing that they can produce only about

60,000 tons of dyes this year, which

would preclude their flooding the

American market, and that they have

no intention of attempting this. Sup-

posing this to be true, dye manufac-

turers here say that the importation of

even 3000 tons of the dyes which they

themselves can make would put the

majority of the small men out of busi-

ness, leaving only a few large concerns

operating.

**Barriers Already Lowered**

"Since the signing of the armistice

we have let down the bars consider-

ably. First, from war-time absolute

prohibition of importation of German

dyes, the licensing of certain vat dyes

needed by American manufacturers,

was begun; then the line was again

dropped to admit certain others, until

now the barrier has been considerably

lowered.

"Consider the small manufacturer

with but little capital and no large

organization, who is skilled in making

one particular dye. If Germany is

allowed to come in and offer that same

dyed at 20 per cent less than the Ameri-

can market price, in order to meet

that he will have to try to make a

corresponding 20 per cent cut.

"If Germany, as she has done in

other cases, lowers her price another

20 per cent, he will have to go under,

for he has not the capital to stand

up under such methods. Thus Ger-

many, who showed herself an adept

at sniping during the war, will snipe

all the little fellows, and then the

same thing may happen to the big

concerns in their turn, for the length

of time that they can hold out against

such tactics depends upon the amount

of capital at their disposal. Germany

has done this same thing already in

the case of surgical instruments, and

she will do it again as soon as possi-

ble with dyes."

Dr. Herty called attention to the

Tariff Commission's recent report on

the dye industry, which shows that

there are in the United States 27 pro-

ducers of crude materials used in dye

making, the most important of which

are made by from five to 13 indepen-

dent concerns. There are also 119

producers of intermediates used by

dyemakers, 82 producers of finished

coal tar dyes, making

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## BANK OF ENGLAND AND LOWER RATES

First-Class Securities Hardened and Other Banks Reduced Interest, but Trade Is Too Quiet to Be Greatly Affected Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—When applications for Treasury bills were twice as large as the amount offered for tender, when as a result of this superiority of market money and consequent competition for employment, the average rate was brought under 5 per cent; and when immediately after the rate for Treasury bills "on tap" was fixed at 4 per cent, the retention of a 6 per cent bank rate seemed an absurdity. Yet no one felt assured that the Bank of England would act on purely domestic conditions. The necessary additional and confirmatory consideration was doubtless furnished by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, for no sooner was it known in London that the rediscount rate in New York had been lowered to 5 per cent than a corresponding fall in the Bank of England minimum rate was taken for granted. It duly took place and had two immediate results: First-class securities hardened. The joint stock banks reduced the rate of interest on fixed deposits to 3½ per cent, and it is presumed and hoped that this, in conjunction with the improving tendency in sound investments, will coax, or force, some of the excessive deposits into securities.

Not much else is expected from the lowering of the bank rate. Trade is too stagnant to be helped by a trifling decline in the cost of current accommodation. Signs and prognostics of recovery are watched for with such eagerness that the observers are apt to see what they desire. Thus far the indications are faint, and of course industry has not yet got sufficiently plentiful or sufficiently cheap fuel to embark on any attempt to provide in anticipation for growing demand for commodities.

## Railways Cut Dividends

Dividend reduction has now extended to the railways. The custom of British railways is to pay dividends twice a year—an interim dividend in August and a final one in February of the following year. Until 1913 complete accounts were rendered for each half of the year, and in these days the August dividend was strictly conditioned by the ascertained earnings. It was always smaller than the February distribution, as it represented the first half of the year, for the summer holiday traffic turned the balance in favor of the second half. So much was this the case that with the object of equalizing the two periods as much as possible the Scottish railways ended their half years on January 31 and July 31, so that July should not be in the same financial period as August. So greatly does the rush of English tourists affect the revenues of the Scottish lines. In 1913 a new Act of Parliament requiring more elaborate accounts and statistics—most of the latter being borrowed from American practices—came into force and incidentally abolished the system of preparing and rendering half-yearly accounts. The utility of the new accounting and statistical system has never been tested, because in August, 1914, it was cast aside and skeleton accounts have been rendered for every subsequent year.

## Higher Charge, Less Business

For the first half of this year, and up to August 15, the railways receive from the government the equivalent of the net revenue of the corresponding part of 1913. They know exactly what is at the disposal for the interim dividend and could pay out the whole of what is available. But they have before them the financial year is completed, 4½ months of operation under the most trying possible conditions. Freight rates are double those of the pre-war days, and trade is languishing. Double rates and diminishing traffic form a conjunction repugnant to the railway mind accustomed to coax traffic into existence by quoting attractive rates. After seven years of government control the railways hardly know enough of their own business to venture on a wholesale reduction of rates, especially as the Railways Bill now before Parliament, which is to regulate the conditions of future working, is in effect based on the assumption that existing rates are "standard."

Yet it is not because the railway companies know so little of the state of their business but because they know it so well that they are hoisting warning signals to their shareholders.

In a primary country like England surprise was caused when the Midland Railway, one of the four so-called "heavy" companies, came out with its dividend announcement far in advance of those of the usual first-comers. For last year the Midland paid 4 per cent on its deferred stock, of which £2 was paid in August ad interim and £2 15s. in February this year. In 1913 it had paid 4½ per cent, of which £1 12s. 6d. was distributed in August. For the years 1914 to 1917 inclusive it paid 4 per cent, reverting to 4½ per cent for 1918, and improving to 4½ per cent for 1919 and 1920 so as to bring up the average for the war years to the 4½ per cent of the standard year, 1912. Of last year's £4 15s. the Midland paid £2 in August. Now it is only paying £1 10s. or at the annual rate of 3 instead of 4 per cent. It does so in view of the present state of trade and of the uncertain prospects of the company when control ends.

This means that some £200,000 of price now is £225,000.

net revenue which the company will actually have in hand, paid over by the government, is to be retained as a reserve against the risks of 4½ months' working under conditions of poor trade and growing competition of road motor transport with the railways. The road motor transport agencies can out rates as and when they please, and are proving a real thorn in the flesh of the railways. The railways tried, through their spokesmen in Parliament, to introduce into the Railways Bill a clause giving them powers to run road services, but were thwarted by the rigidity of a procedure which will not allow an amendment not clearly germane to the title and the preamble of the bill. Needless to say, this angularity of procedure is as often a protection as an obstruction; it is one of the elements that enable us to broaden slowly down from precedent to precedent.

## VIEW OF MEXICO'S TRADE AND FINANCE

Bank Curtailing Loans But Deposits Are Steady, While Business Is Quiet, Says American Commercial Representative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Continuation by the banks of the policy of retrenchment and curtailment of loans, success of the government in checking the outflow of gold, and general dissatisfaction with the decree of the government requiring banks to maintain a reserve of 25 per cent on deposits, are outstanding features of the financial situation in Mexico, according to R. M. Connell, assistant trade commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Prohibition of the circulation of foreign paper and fiduciary currency in Mexico has caused a considerable inflow of gold, particularly in Tampico, where American money constituted the principal currency.

In general, Mr. Connell says, banks report deposit totals as steady, with here and there an increase. The financial institutions are not extending loans unless there is no recourse except calling in an attorney, and payment of outstanding loans is being asked in as large amounts as possible. Many banks, he explains, are joining to obtain modification of the government reserve decree.

Withdrawal of the protection accorded silver producers in the form of tax and customs exemptions and reduction in freight rates has been announced by the Department of Finance. The subsidies granted when the price of silver fell below 60 per cent per troy ounce are felt to be no longer necessary, and that the protection accorded during the first part of the period of readjustment has obtained long enough to allow the producers to continue unaided. Protection will continue to be accorded to copper.

"The volume of both imports and exports is decreasing," Mr. Connell says. "No new orders of consequence are being placed abroad, partly because the banks refuse to finance new importations and again because of the fact that merchants are not inclined to buy in view of the general policy of liquidation. This condition exists despite the fact that stocks are generally low. Shipments continue to arrive on orders placed at least four or five months ago, and the demand for goods is decreasing steadily."

"Merchants in many lines report that the last two weeks of the month of June were the dullest experienced for over a year. American exporters could sell merchandise in some volume if stocks were on hand, but, in addition to the general indisposition to purchase, little inclination is shown to hazard shipments by rail, as they might be held up indefinitely. Orders in large volume have been canceled by Tampico merchants after the intention of the oil companies to shut down was manifested."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE  
Tues. Mon. Parity  
Sterling ..... \$3.71% \$3.64% \$4.8655  
France (French) ..... 0.0786 0.0755 1.930  
France (Belgian) ..... 0.0785 0.0756 1.930  
France (Swiss) ..... 1.620 1.620 1.620  
Ire. ..... 0.052 0.0455 0.4200  
Guider ..... 0.1118 0.1023 0.2800  
German marks ..... 0.0125% 0.124 0.2800  
Drachmas (Greek) ..... 0.0551 0.0550 0.1200  
Pestas ..... 0.1307 0.1206 0.1200  
Swedish kroner ..... 2.090 2.080 2.080  
Norwegian kroner ..... 1.290 1.280 2.080  
Danish kroner ..... 1.580 1.580 2.080

TEXTILE MILL RESUMES  
MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—Sixteen thousand persons this week resumed work in mills of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the largest textile manufacturing plant in the world. All departments started full time, with 22,000 cotton looms and 2200 worsted looms, 70,000 cotton spindles and 50,000 worsted spindles.

LONDON SILVER PRICE BREAKS  
LONDON, England.—The Rolls-Royce company has reduced the sales price of its chassis by £1250 (normal exchange rate). The reason ascribed is the reduced cost of production. The lower grades are negotiable at buyers' figures.

## SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

With Fall Business Settled the Manufacturers Are Sending Out Salesmen to Force Spring Buying Instead of Waiting

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Although the die is cast, as far as this fall's shoe business is concerned, the New England manufacturers are seemingly not content to wait for the development of spring buying, so the larger are sending out their salesmen to force the issue, be it favorable or otherwise.

Reports from prominent shoe manufacturers west of the Hudson River are all that could be desired, the largest of them claiming an output of 100,000 pairs per day, another 76,000 pairs, and still another 38,000 pairs.

Contrasting this enormous production with that which is being done in Lynn and Haverhill, shows conclusively that staple, everyday shoes have the call over novelties. The Boston shoe market is booking little new business, still such a condition of affairs is nothing out of the ordinary during August. All factories are making some shoes, those in Brockton and vicinity running to capacity.

The situation, though somewhat perplexing, is not wholly bad, for extreme dullness is an exception, although normal activity is confined to certain localities. The desire to have the spring business start is not surprising, as it is two months late already. However, prices stand the strain with remarkable firmness, which fact is an evidence that deflation has been checked, and the fear of a rebound occasioning no disturbance.

## Packer Hide Market

Reported sales in the packer hide market have been comparatively small. Yr. ago Cts. 2000 July native steers ..... 14 31 2000 Jul light native steers ..... 12 30 1000 July light native cows ..... 11 25 1000 July 45-55 lbs. steer ..... 25 25 5000 July native cows ..... 12 25 1500 July heavy native cows ..... 13 28 4000 July Colorado steers ..... 12 22 1500 July heavy Texas steers ..... 14 23

This light demand is attributed to the firmness of prices superinduced by the moderate stocks in the hands of the packers, or the slow movement of leather, though both help to that end. Considering the general apathy prevailing the above list of figures looks like a substantial recovery of prices, although small stocks are conducive to firmness, as notable in the above price of heavy native cows (13 cents) which is 2 cents over June terms.

The situation, however, is still hanging upon that one handicap, lack of dependable activity in the leather market, and as that element is the fundamental driving force of all mercantile affairs the hide business will remain in its present desultory condition until trading equals supply.

## Leather Markets

Conditions in the leather markets range from good to dull, according to tannage, and quantity wanted. Sole leather tanners have found August trading dull thus far, sole cutters being the principal buyers. In the hemlock and oak tannages business was pretty slow last week, but union leather came through with a fair amount of bookings. Quotations are unchanged, though it was reported that buyers obtained some concessions even on ordinary sized lots.

Colored calfskins are quite active in the No. 1 and No. 2 grades, which sold last week at 55 to 40 cents respectively. Light-weight skins for ladies' footwear are quiet, and good grades are being offered from 35 to 40 cents.

Chicago tanners are moving a fair amount of blacks, as well as colored skins, prime quality offered at 40 cents. Finely colored, in the small to medium sizes, were reported in the sales at 50 cents.

Colored calfskins are quite active in the No. 1 and No. 2 grades, which sold last week at 55 to 40 cents respectively. Light-weight skins for ladies' footwear are quiet, and good grades are being offered from 35 to 40 cents.

It is evident that coarse finished skins are coming back for spring wear, buyers sampling in blacks, as well as in colors. The top selections are priced at 50 cents, still there are good skins on the market from 10 to 15 cents less.

Side upper leather tanners find it difficult to be optimistic. There are daily bookings of sales, but they lack the volume expected by dealers in this particular tannage. Offerings on sizable lots are not uncommon, still tanners pass them by, believing that better figures may be possible after September 1. Quotations changed but little during the past week, though reports were current that buyers squeaked them quite a bit.

Glazed kid dealers continue cheerful, stories of big deals coming from the kid market frequently. One which was confirmed proved to be a sale of 15,000 dozen skins, from 40-28 cents to the largest shoe manufacturer in the country, while another large one was in the market for an equal amount, although nothing came of it, as far as could be learned, as his offers were too low at the present stage.

Bayers from Lynn and Haverhill are in the market frequently, but their purchases are but ordinary in volume, proximity to the supply making large contracts needless. Philadelphia tanners are also doing well besides being benefited considerably by the large contracts before mentioned. This activity has run the supply down to such a degree that it has given firmness to quotations on the first four selections. Last week's sales were booked at the following figures: No. 1 65-70 cents, No. 2 45-55 cents, No. 3 30-40 cents; No. 4 22-28 cents. The lower grades are negotiable at buyers' figures.

ROLLS-ROYCE CUTS PRICE  
LONDON, England.—The Rolls-Royce company has reduced the sales price of its chassis by £1250 (normal exchange rate). The reason ascribed is the reduced cost of production. The lower grades are negotiable at buyers' figures.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

According to the Italian custom-house statistics for 1920, the value of the imports of cocoa and chocolate was \$2,601,180 lire, and the value of the exports was 11,382,603 lire. The exports consisted almost entirely (10,895,500 lire) of manufactured chocolate. The value of the cocoa imported was 40,598,060 lire and that of the manufactured chocolate 12,000 lire.

The annual report of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for the year ended May 31, 1921, shows a deficit, after charges and inventory adjustments, of \$15,634,355. Loss from operations before deductions for repairs and maintenance was \$7,719,192 against a profit of \$16,259,321 in the previous year. The general balance sheet of the company as of May 31 showed that the net current assets were \$55,916,212. The current liabilities amount to \$29,033,000.

The General Bank of Rumania, which is affiliated with the Credito Italiano, declared a 16 per cent dividend from the year's profit of 15,914,524 lire.

## DIVIDENDS

Stern Brothers, a stock dividend of 33½%, payable in 8% preferred stock on the outstanding 7% preferred, payable September 1 to stock of August 26. At the same time directors authorized \$3,000,000 of 8% cumulative preferred stock to be issued in exchange, share for share and par for par, for the outstanding \$3,000,000 7% cumulative preferred stock on and after September 1. The quarterly of 1% on the 7% preferred was also declared, payable September 1 to stock of August 26. The payment of 33 1/3% in preferred stock on Stern Brothers 7% preferred is to make up accumulated dividends on 7%.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, quarterly of 1¼% on preferred, payable September 30. Haswell Barker Car, quarterly of \$1, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Canadian Pacific, quarterly of 2½% on common, payable October 1 to stock of September 1.

LONDON MARKETS GENERALLY QUIET

LONDON, England—There was small selling of oil shares on the London Stock Exchange yesterday. Shell Transport & Trading was 53-32 and Mexican Eagle 53-32. The undertone of dollar descriptions was flabby and prices were lower.

The home rails were quiet and American railway issues scored new gains. Some gilt-edged investment issues lost ground, while unchanged French loans were nervous over the Silesian situation. Our bumper Rand profits for July Kaffirs were firm. Industrial were well maintained.

Hudson's Bay was 6½. Generally the markets were featureless, with trading light. Consols for money 49. Grand Trunk 4½; De Beers 10%; Rand mines 2%; Bar silver 36½; money 4 per cent.

Discount rates—short bills 4% per cent; three months bills 4% per cent.

NEW YORK MARKET DULL AND LOWER

NEW YORK, New York—Selling of various stocks made practically the whole list reactionary in the stock market yesterday and prices were generally lower at the close, which was heavy. At the opening the rails showed some signs of firmness, but this gave way later in the day, which was marked by its comparative dullness. The total sales involved 239,800 shares. Call money ruled at 6 per cent. Prices at the close were: Steel 74, off ½; Studebaker 77½; 1½; Mexican Petroleum 102½, off 2½; Woolen 69, off ½; Baldwin 74½, off 2½.

Discount rates—short bills 4% per cent; three months bills 4% per cent.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT  
BERLIN, Germany—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (last 600 omitted) compares as follows:

	Last wk.	Prev wk.
Coin	1,105,500	1,105,500
Gold	1,091,500	1,091,500
U.S. bills	1,135,500	1,470,700
Treasury bills	75,900,000	70,525,300
Advances	14,200	13,200
Investments	232,300	232,500
State deposits	4,810,000	3,822,900
Private deposits	11,014,100	6,265,200
Treasury certificates	5,397,500	6,344,900
Notes of other banks	1,100	4,700
Discount	6,174,600	6,081,500
Other liabilities	57,300	51,400
War loan notes	5,355,300	5,260,500
Bank rate	5%	5%

Bank rate

CHICAGO MARKETS  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The wheat market closed higher yesterday with September at 123½, December at 127. Corn closed fractionally higher, with September at 57½, December at 57½. Higher quotations on hogs helped to lift provisions. September rye 11 1/4, December rye 11 1/4, September barley 64, December barley 64, September lard 15, October lard 15, December lard 15, January lard 10 1/2, September rye 10 3/2, October rye 10 1/2.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Directors of the ninth district United States Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis have decided to keep discount rates in this district at the present level of 5½ per cent. The Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank is obligated to banks in other districts to the extent of more than \$10,000,000, and until this liability is wiped out, it is said there is little likelihood of a downward revision in rates.

## RELATION OF GOLD TO BANKING SYSTEM

New York Federal Reserve Bank Tells Some Effects of Volume and Flow of Yellow Metal on World Conditions

NEW YORK, New York—Since gold plays such an important part in the monetary system of the world its actions are watched with great interest especially just now when the economic balance is so much disturbed. The flow of yellow metal to the United States has been extensive since the close of the war, consequently the following statement by the New

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## PILGRIMS FORCE DRAW IN CRICKET

Fine Stand by C. C. Morris and J. L. Evans Enables the Philadelphians to Increase Their Overnight Total of 159

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
WIMBLEDON, England (Tuesday)—A magnificent first wicket stand by C. C. Morris and J. L. Evans enabled the Philadelphia Pilgrims to force a draw in their cricket match against the Incongruous team today. The Americans' overnight first innings total of 159 appeared very insignificant against their opponents' reply of 352 but the heavy arrows were more than wiped out before the opening batsmen in the Pilgrim second innings were separated.

The score board showed 239 when Morris was bowled for 111 and the total was carried to 349 for 4 wickets before the stumps were drawn. Evans, who scored slowly in early periods of his innings and very fast as he became set, knocked us 125, this score including a hit for six and 17 fours.

## TWO REGATTAS HELD IN IRELAND

Irish Oarsmen Compete in Races Which Take Place at Coleraine and Derry in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DUBLIN, Ireland—Irish oarsmen had a couple of regattas to interest them during the week ending July 16, one at Coleraine, the other at Derry. The former was held under ideal conditions, but the latter was not so good owing to a strong southerly wind which made the course on the broad waters of the river Foyle quite rough and catching the racing boats broadside on made the coxswains' work anything but easy. The entries at both fixtures were practically the same, with full support from all the northern clubs, with the addition of Dublin University and Neptune Rowing Club, from Dublin.

At Coleraine the racing all through was very keen and in the main the results turned out true to the form of the early part of the season. There was one upset to this, however, in the Subscribers Cup fours, in which Derry reversed the Ringend verdict of last month and beat the Bann Rowing Club crew comfortably by two lengths. Derry also provided another reversal of form, this time in the maiden fours in which Dundalk Rowing Club have a very good crew this year, hitherto unbeaten. On this occasion they were pressed hard all the way by Portadown Boating Club, and rather going to pieces in the last 100 yards sustained their first defeat by the narrow margin of a canvas. Bann Rowing Club asserted their superiority against Derry Boating Club in the eight. Irish Amateur Rowing Union Cup, but the latter had the satisfaction of again carrying off both senior fours.

Dublin University annexed the junior eights and under age fours at both regattas but the same club's junior four failed on each occasion, Belfast Boating Club proving too good. The summary:

COLERAINE REGATTA  
Cup—Winner Kennedy (maiden 4) Dundalk Rowing Club  
Maeve (junior 4) Belfast Boating Club  
Dundalk (under 16) Portadown B.C.  
Bruce (junior 8) Dublin Univ. B.C.  
Victory (maiden 8) Portadown B.C.  
Subscribers (2d senior 4) Derry B.C.  
Bann (senior 4) Derry Boating Club  
Coleraine (senior 8) Bann Rowing Club

DERRY REGATTA  
Cup—Winner Under age fours Dublin Univ. Boating Club  
Maeve—Portadown B.C.  
Ladies (junior 8) Belfast Boating Club  
Victory (maiden 8) Portadown B.C.  
Bruce (junior 8) Dublin Univ. B.C.  
Subscribers (2d senior 4) Derry B.C.  
Grand (senior 4) Derry Boating Club  
Irish Amateur Rowing Union Club  
(senior 8) Bann Rowing Club

WINNERS  
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, England—The narrow margin of 31 runs by which Kent was defeated by Yorkshire in the English county cricket championship recently affords some indication of the closeness of the contest between these two teams. First one side and then the other appeared to have the winning advantage during the final day's play, but some really good bowling by Am Waddington and G. G. Macaulay, after Kent had scored 205 runs in the last innings, proved to be the deciding factor. Features of the game were the batting throughout the Kent first innings of J. L. Bryan, two fine innings for Yorkshire by Edgar Oldroyd, a good innings by James Seymour for the losers, and quite remarkable bowling by Waddington and Macaulay late in the Kent second innings. F. E. Woolley and A. P. Freeman also bowled well for Kent.

The inclusion of G. H. Hirst in the Yorkshire team was made, by reason of a vacation release from his duties as cricket coach at Eton. Batting first, Yorkshire could score only 150 runs, and of this number Oldroyd secured nearly half. Oldroyd has scored freely from the Kent bowling in the past, and in this match he took his usual toll, hitting freely and easily all seashore.

round the wicket. The full total of 190 for Yorkshire was not large, but Kent did not fare even so well, being dismissed for 157 runs, 82 of which were due to J. L. Bryan, who carried out his bat. In the second innings, Yorkshire fared a little better, and made 231, thus setting Kent to score 265 to avert defeat. This task the home players just failed to accomplish. Seymour offered the most effective resistance, and, until he was dismissed, Kent appeared quite likely to win. However, with the score at 208, Waddington recommenced bowling, and, assisted by Macaulay at the other end, dismissed the remaining batsmen for the addition of 25 runs. Percy Holmes made three brilliant catches. During their last period of bowling, Waddington took 3 wickets for 13 runs, and Macaulay 3 for 7 runs. The summary:

YORKSHIRE	First Innings	Second Innings	
Percy Holmes	c Troughton b Woolley	.....	
run out	..... 13	Woolley	
Herbert Sutcliffe	c Woolley b	st Hubbis b	
Collins	..... 23	Woolley	
Edgar Oldroyd	l b w. b Fair-service	..... 33	
Emmett Robinson	..... 31	.....	
c Seymour b	c Woolley b Fair-service	..... 17	
Ron Klinner c	..... 0	.....	
Bryan b Woolley	c Seymour b	..... 30	
Wilfred Rhodes	c Hubble b Freeman	.....	
st Hubbis b	c Hubble b Freeman	.....	
Woolley	..... 23	.....	
G. H. Hirst c	l b w. b Freeman	.....	
Foster b Woolley	..... 4	man	
D. C. F. Broughton	c Hubble b	..... 16	
Woolley	..... 25	c and b Freeman	
Am Waddington	l b w. b Freeman	.....	
G. G. Macaulay	..... 0	b Fair-service	
l b w. b Freeman	..... 0	.....	
man	..... 0	not out	
c Woolley b	..... 2	.....	
Allen, not out	..... 4	Freeman b	
Extras	..... 11	Extras	
Total	190	Total	231

KENT

KENT	First Innings	Second Innings	
J. L. Bryan, not out	..... 82 c Klinner b Rhodes	..... 31	
H. T. W. Hardinge, c Allen b	..... 35	c Macaulay b	
Robinson, ..... 35	Waddington	.....	
James Stevenson, c Rhodes b	..... 75	c Allen, b Waddington	
..... 5	.....	.....	
F. E. Woolley, c Rhodes b	..... 12	.....	
..... 17	.....	.....	
G. N. Foster, l b w. b Rhodes b	..... 12	.....	
..... 17	.....	.....	
J. C. Hubble, l b w. b Rhodes b	..... 21	.....	
..... 21	.....	.....	
G. C. Collins, c Holmes b Macaulay	..... 1	.....	
Sutcliffe b Macaulay	..... 1	.....	
..... 5	.....	.....	
H. W. Troughton, l b w. b Waddington	..... 10	.....	
..... 10	.....	.....	
W. J. Fairservice, c Hubble b Waddington	..... 0	.....	
..... 0	.....	.....	
A. P. Freeman, b Waddington	..... 2	.....	
..... 2	.....	.....	
Extras	..... 13	Extras	
Total	187	Total	233

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE	First Innings	Second Innings
Collins	..... 16	..... 0
Woolley	..... 26	..... 11
Freeman	..... 13	..... 65
Bryan	..... 1	..... 44
Woolley bowled three no-balls and one wide, and Woolley two no-balls and one wide.	.....	.....
KENT	First Innings	Second Innings
Robinson	..... 19	..... 0
Woolley	..... 14	..... 45
Freeman	..... 20.2	..... 39
Bryan	..... 14	..... 44
Woolley bowled two no-balls and Collins one wide.	.....	.....

YORKSHIRE—First Innings

Collins
 ..... 16 | ..... 2 || Woolley | ..... 26 | ..... 62 |
Freeman	..... 13	..... 39
Bryan	..... 1	..... 0
Woolley bowled two no-balls and Collins one wide.	.....	.....

KENT—First Innings

Robinson
 ..... 16 | ..... 0 || Woolley | ..... 26 | ..... 11 |
Freeman	..... 13	..... 65
Bryan	..... 1	..... 44
Woolley bowled two no-balls and Collins one wide.	.....	.....

SCOTTISH TEAM SHOWS UP WELL

ENGLISH FOOTBALL WILL START SOON

Association Season Begins This Month and Will Continue Into April or May—Many Changes Have Been Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The English Association football season commences in August and the competition for the championships of the various sections of the English league will be in full swing by August 27. The season 1921-22 will witness changes in the organization of the professional sides. For some time there has been a tendency toward greater centralization and unity among those responsible for the management of the English league, which will consist of three divisions, with one of them further divided into two sections. Eighty-six clubs will form the membership of the league altogether, there being 22 in each of the first two divisions and in the southern section of Division III, and 20 in the northern section. At the end of the season, that is, in April or May, 1922, the two lowest clubs in the standing of Division II will exchange places with the two top clubs in Division II, and the two lowest clubs in the latter will exchange places with the two teams that lead the respective sections of Division III. Thus the struggle for the various sectional championships will be increased by the competition for promotion and the necessity of avoiding relegation to lower spheres.

The commencement of the season has Burnsley in possession of the championship of the First Division, won last season after a splendid run of success. The newcomers to upper circles are Birmingham, the champions of Division II, and Cardiff City, who replaced Bradford and Derby County. The other members of the upper section are The Arsenal, Aston Villa, Blackburn Rovers, Bolton Wanderers, Bradford City, Chelsea, Everton, Huddersfield Town, Liverpool, Manchester City, Manchester United, Middlesbrough, Newcastle United, Oldham Athletic, Preston North End, Sheffield United, Sunderland, Tottenham Hotspur and West Bromwich Albion. The Tottenham club holds the English Cup, which is a prize exceeding even the championship of the league in the opinion of many followers of the game. Curiously enough, on the opening day of the season the two new clubs have probably their most formidable opponents to meet, for Cardiff entertain Tottenham and Birmingham will also act as hosts, their visitors being the champions from Burnley.

In the Second Division the doings of Crystal Palace, who ascended from Division III at the end of last season, will be watched with interest and many northern clubs will have them as visitors who have not met them in league football before, though perhaps in English cup ties there have been previous meetings. The remaining members of Division II are Barnsley, Blackpool, Bradford, Bristol City, Bury, Clapton Orient, Coventry City, Derby County, Fulham, Hull City, Leeds United, Leicester City, Notts County, Notts Forest, Burslem Port Vale, Rotherham County, Sheffield Wednesday, South Shields, Stoke, West Ham United, and Wolverhampton Wanderers.

During the interval between seasons there have been as usual a number of transfers of players from club to club. One of the most notable changes is the departure of B. C. Freeman, the famous international forward from the Burnley club. Frederick Pagnam was transferred before the finish of last season from The Arsenal to Cardiff City, but Chelsea for whom J. G. Cook did not score as many goals as expected from an international center, has signed on a new pivot in Francis Hoddinott who did very well last season for Watford. Forwards are always the most prominent members of an association football team and of the five forwards the center has more opportunities to score than the others. It does not always happen however that the center man is actually top scorer of a team and of inside men James Stephenson is as well known as any in England. His transfer from Aston Villa to Sunderland means an increase of strength in the northern club's attacking force. Joseph Smith, who scored 41 goals last season for Bolton Wanderers and headed the list of scorers in the First Division, will again be seen in the ranks of the Bolton club. This international player far outstripped other players in scoring abilities, but the doings of Joseph Anderson, Burnley, W. H. Walker of Aston Villa, Thomas Brownell, of Manchester City, Robert Blood, now with West Bromwich Albion, and C. M. Buchan, the skipper of the Sunderland side, will be watched, not only by the average spectator but also by selection committees on the watch for talent to fill the national teams taking part in the international championship.

The results of the championship matches in divisions I and II with the standing of the clubs will appear in The Christian Science Monitor Monday evenings throughout the season.

The summary:

AUSTRALIANS

H. L. Collins, c Kerr, b Sleivwright, ..... 100

R. Mayne, c Kerr, b Mitchell, ..... 100

C. E. Pellew, c Stevenson, b Sleivwright, ..... 36

W. Bardsley, c Batson, b Sleivwright, ..... 12

J. M. Taylor, l b w. b Mitchell, ..... 14

T. J. Andrews, c Mitchell, b Watt, ..... 21

J. S. Ryden, c and b Mitchell, ..... 27

A. Macdonald, c Bissett, b Mitchell, ..... 13

A. Malley, not out, ..... 21

Extras ..... 17

Total ..... 422

SCOTLAND

J. W. Sorrie, c Ryder, b Malley, ..... 23

A. Kerr, b Macdonald, ..... 23

J. S. Ryden, c Stevenson, b Ryder, ..... 14

G. Campbell, l b w. b Macdonald, ..... 24

W. L. Fraser, b Malley, ..... 20

A. Ferguson, c Ryder, b Malley, ..... 36

T. D. Watt, not out, ..... 0

R. W. Sleivwright, c Bartley, b Malley, ..... 15

E. B. Bissett, c Carter, b Malley, ..... 15

Extras ..... 15

Total ..... 422

SECOND INNINGS

Burrie, not out, 18; Kerr, not out, 60;

bye, 1; total for no wicket, 78.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIANS

Ferguson, O M R W

Mitchell, ..... 21 1 123

Sleivwright, ..... 30 4 126

Watt, ..... 12 0 63

Fraser, ..... 5 0 33

Sorrie, ..... 2 0 9

SCOTLAND—First Innings

J. W. Sorrie, c Ryder, b Malley, ..... 23

A. Kerr, b Macdonald, ..... 23

J. S. Ryden, c Stevenson, b Ryder, ..... 14

G. Campbell, l b w. b Macdonald, ..... 24

W. L. Fraser, b Malley, ..... 20

A. Ferguson, c Ryder, b Malley, ..... 36

T. D. Watt, not out, ..... 0

## SUMMER SCHOOL'S GREAT EXPANSION

More Than 500,000 Persons Receive Instruction Through One Branch of University of California's Extension Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—The extension division of the University of California, which opened its regular summer classes on Monday in San Francisco and Oakland, reports a growth which is of interest as showing the large number of those eager to accept education offered them during their leisure. Started in 1904, with a small number of pupils, the extension division for the past five years has shown a growth averaging 25 per cent a year, and this year is instructing, through lectures, classes and correspondence, more than 500,000 persons, in the northern division alone, while the southern division, centered in the southern branch of the University of California, at Los Angeles, will care for half as many more.

The purpose of the university extension is announced as being "to assist men and women who are not in attendance at the university, but who desire to carry on study under the university direction. It is a means of extending to the people of California, as far as practicable, the usefulness of the university. It aims to help as many citizens as possible to utilize their leisure, and to meet more fully their civic responsibilities. It aims to help official and voluntary groups to make their communities stable, prosperous and progressive. It aims to promote sound public opinion in support of American institutions and ideals."

### Wide Distribution

The work as at present organized covers two fields of activity, instruction and public service, and is carried on through six departments. Under the general head of instruction, there is the class department, organizing and conducting classes in cities and towns wherever a sufficient number of people can be secured who wish to study the same subject; the correspondence department, offering instruction by mail in such branches as experience has shown can be taught profitably to the student in this manner; and the department of lectures, which provides lectures singly or in series for any committee, club, organization or community in the State that will make the necessary arrangements for their delivery.

Under the general head of public service, the municipal reference department acts as a clearing-house for inquiries concerning municipal government and administration; the general information department undertakes to answer inquiries of any nature addressed to it, utilizing for this purpose all the resources of the University of California; and the department of visual instruction circulates stereopticon slides and motion picture reels, covering many phases of educational work, which are sent in rotation to the schools of the State, and are studied by the public schools as part of the curriculum, as well as by parents and citizens in general as features of community service.

### Course in City Planning

One of the courses most in demand, and one which has attracted a great deal of attention is that in city planning, which attempts to teach the meaning and function of city planning in relation to community life, labor and leisure, social and economic factors in city building, differences between city planning and re-planning, the history of the city planning movement in America in general, and in California in particular, land use and city planning, financing the city plan, legal requirements for city planning, housing in relation to city planning, and so on through a large number of subjects connected with the betterment of the centers of population.

Next to this course in popularity comes the community service series, which is covered in 24 hour lectures, eight hours of conference work and 24 hours of field work, the longest and most detailed of any of the courses offered. Two comprehensive courses in finance have been added for this year, one on corporation financing, and the other on theories of investment, both of which have attracted many students from the beginning. The technical department of the extension division also announces a new course in machine-shop work, a new course in alternating current electricity, a new course in automobile shop work for men, a course for the automobile owner, and a new course in automobile shop for women.

## MAINE WOOL MEN PLAN EXHIBITIONS

Results Obtained by Cooperative Effort to Be Shown to the People of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine.—The Maine Sheep and Wool Growers Association is well pleased with the progress it has made since its organization and proposes to exhibit its wool and woolen manufactures throughout the state this fall.

"Our primary idea," says Charles H. Crawford of the Maine Department of Agriculture and an officer of the association, "is to show the people of Maine the work that the association is doing for the sheep industry of their State; but we shall be perfectly willing to sell any or all the goods and take all the orders that may be placed."

While the wool situation as regards the market is today very unsatisfactory for the producers, the

members of the association are very enthusiastic over the returns promised them from the All-Maine wool pool.

"This pool is a strictly cooperative project, in which the farmer is working like clock-work with the directors of the Maine Sheep and Wool Growers Association to an extent that a large proportion of the sales is made to themselves, makes a large saving in expense and makes possible a greater return to the producing owners. The prospects are very encouraging for the future."

## BETTER AUTO REPAIR SERVICE IS SOUGHT

California Association Trying to Eliminate Dishonest and Incompetent Workers, Also the Stations' Giving Short Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Gradual elimination of dishonest and incompetent automobile repair men, and of service stations which give short measure in gasoline and oil is being worked out all over the State of California by the California Automobile Trade Association, according to reports received by headquarters in San Francisco from 42 local branches scattered from San Diego to Eureka and from the Yosemitic to the coast.

The "fix-by-night" service station and the garage man who charges more than his services are worth are being forced from the highways by the establishment of reliable garages and service stations and the refusal of the association to give its backing to, or allow its insignia to be used by unreliable or irresponsible repair and service station owners.

More than 400 such reliable stations have been established, either by the association, or under its auspices, in localities once frequented by dishonest or incompetent repair and service men, and the result has been great relief to motorists in all parts of the State, who now are able to tour virtually every road in California without the necessity of carrying elaborate repair kits, or the inconvenience of being overcharged for repairs, gasoline, or oil. Six years ago, when this association was started, it was impossible to get repairs made, or to buy gasoline or oils outside the cities without paying nearly double price for them. The California Automobile Trade Association was formed, setting such a standard that the dealer, garage man, repair man, or service station owner who did not belong to it could not obtain the standing in the community in which he operated that was held by the member of the association.

No attempt was made in any way to influence business, but all the strength of the association was devoted to cleaning up the business, to eliminating the dishonest and the incompetent and to making California a safe place for the motorist. The association now has 3000 members, 43 local branches, and its wheel and radiator insignia has been made standard in 18 states. If a motorist thinks he has been overcharged, all he has to do is take his complaint to the nearest branch of the association. A committee is named immediately, the charges investigated and a ruling made, the entire legal power of the association being at the command of the motorist if he has been overcharged or in any way unfairly dealt with.

## REAL ESTATE MAN EXPECTS RENT CUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Rent reductions this fall are forecast by Stewart Browne, president of the United Real Estate Owners Association. He says the apartment renting for from \$2000 to \$3000 a year will go down and that 2-room studio apartments will be much cheaper, if the demand continues light as at present.

Apartment house tenants who have been told by landlords that they must move by October 1 are urged by Julius Pendleton Wilson, counsel for the Mayor's committee on rent profiteering, to seek the committee's advice, especially if the order to move seems prompted by any failure on the part of the landlord to obtain increased rental, considered unjust by the tenant.

**MOST STATES AID SOLDIERS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Legislation authorizing aid to war veterans in the form of benefits or some sort of exemption has been enacted by 45 states, according to a survey made by the Bank of America. Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi are the only states listed as taking no such action. Cash bonuses totaling \$184,000,000 are being paid in 14 states and \$191,000,000 is to be paid in eight other states. Illinois will decide by referendum upon the payment of \$55,000,000, the largest expenditure of the sort proposed by any state. In addition to financial aid, 15 states provide vocational training for veterans and one state to their dependents. Nine states exempt veterans from some form of taxation and 16 give them preference in the civil service.

**UNIONS TO HELP SOVIET**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Trade unions here are coming to the relief of Russia. They will hold a conference to draft a plan for relief work in the Central Opera House, September 8. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is opposed to the Soviet but has issued a statement endorsing relief work, is expected to speak. The workers insist that their plan has nothing to do with politics, but is purely humanitarian.

## BULGARIA WANTS AMERICA AS FRIEND

Professor of French at Sofia Here to Lecture on Nation's Culture and Politics and Explain Peace Conference Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Bulgaria has the most democratic government of any of the Balkan States, and she is profoundly grateful that the United States did not break diplomatic relations with her when she entered the world war, according to Dr. Irene V. Shishmanoff-Stefanoff, journalist, author and professor of French at the Academy of Music in Sofia, who has come to the United States to give a course of lectures. American people know Bulgaria, she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, but not very well.

"We Bulgarians know America much better," she said. "For we have several American colleges and many of our people attend them. Most of our most prominent people, nearly all of our ministers, have been trained in American colleges, and we have had American missionaries and teachers for us for many years. Before we had American colleges of our own, our people went to American colleges in Turkey.

### Trade Is Agricultural

"We are eager to promote commercial relations between the United States and Bulgaria. Our country is largely agricultural and while we can export agricultural products, we must import machinery and all sorts of mechanical devices, everything from pins to locomotives. In 1904 the only American machinery we had was a sewing machine. Eight years later we had American typewriters, cash registers, automobiles and many other things, and the list has grown steadily. As soon as exchange is stabilized there will be opportunity for very brisk commercial and industrial friendship. In my country we have many big projects afoot. Bulgarian industrialists and merchants prefer to deal with Americans, rather than with people of other countries, because Americans do not try to mix politics with their business.

"I shall lecture on Bulgaria's geographical situation, her culture and politics, from the beginning of her history until today; on America's part in the independence of the country and the cordial relations between the two nations; and I shall explain why we consider the findings of the Peace Conference unjust, and why we urge that an international tribunal settle the difficulties."

### Strong Cooperative Movement

Dr. Shishmanoff-Stefanoff said that the cooperative movement was making great headway in Bulgaria and that Mr. Alexander Stambolinski, the present Premier, long ago organized the farmers, who made up 80 per cent of the population, into an agricultural union along cooperative lines in order to improve marketing conditions and methods of tilling the soil. He was put in prison for three and a half years, she said, because he and his followers were the only ones who protested against the war; but now that they are in power the country looks for advancement.

"Bulgaria feels that the United States understands her position and can sympathize with her," she concluded.

Dr. Shishmanoff-Stefanoff has just completed the translation into Bulgarian of the poems of Henry W. Longfellow, which, she says, are very popular among the people.

## ALLEGED MISUSE OF FUNDS OF THE SOVIET

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The district attorney's office has obtained records upon which to base further prosecutions from the officers of the Buffalo Lumber Dealers Credit Association and the Buffalo Lumber Dealers Association.

**OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIAN FARMER**  
British Empire Producers Organization Plans to Help Establish Canadians in Proper Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—To assist Canadian farmers, manufacturers and other producers to sell their products in the United Kingdom is one of the main objects of the British Empire Producers Organization of London, England, whose chairman, B. H. Morgan, arrived in Montreal recently, at the opening of a tour through the Dominion. This is Mr. Morgan's ninth visit to Canada, one of his earlier trips having been in connection with the organization of a special train tour of the Dominion by about 100 leading British manufacturers and capitalists, which resulted in the investment in Canada of considerable British capital.

"I have come to Canada this time," said Mr. Morgan, "to interest the agricultural organizations of Canada in the work of our great organization, with a view to securing Canadian farmers their proper place in the British markets, and to see what opportunities there are for British capital in starting manufacturing industries in Canada."

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## LOWER FREIGHT RATES SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—in view of the downward trend of railway employees' wages, the council of the Montreal Board of Trade at a special meeting considered the question of reduction in freight rates, and, after full discussion, unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada to reconsider the matter with a view to an order on the subject. The resolution pointed out that Canadian railways had of necessity to apply a higher wage scale in 1920, thereby adding greatly to their operating costs. It is then stated that in conformity with the downward trend of wages and commodity prices, a reduction of some 12 per cent in the railway wage scale became effective on July 16, 1921. This, to the extent of the scale reduction at least, removed the necessity for the continuation of the present abnormal freight rates; further, in addition to such reduction in labor costs, there have been appreciable reductions in the prices of many of the commodities used by the railways, such as fuel, steel and lumber. It was therefore resolved: "That the council of the Montreal Board of Trade now asks the Board of Railway Commissioners to reconsider forthwith the whole question of railway freight rates, with a view to ordering such reductions as may be warranted by the facts, being convinced that a general lowering of rates would have the effect of encouraging business and so contribute to the urgently-needed revival of trade."

Dr. Huntington is said to have been relieved of any responsibility regarding the fund and to have urged the appointment of a Department of Commerce to watch the fund. The bank is a co-defendant with Mr. Clibario.

It is said that about \$1,000,000 was given to the United States Embassy in Petrograd for such deposit and that Dr. William Chapin Huntington, former United States diplomatic attaché there, had transferred it to the bank here and had warned that there was danger of misuse of the funds.

The money is said to have been intended for use in the interests of the Russian Soviet Government for the purchase of motion picture films for the purpose of public education. One of the questions involved is said to be the United States Government's responsibility for the safeguarding of the fund.

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**FIRMS CHARGED WITH BUILDING CONSPIRACY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Five firms and four individuals have been indicted here, charged with conspiracy to violate the state anti-trust law. The indictment was returned by the Canadian Pacific Railway and will be added to its Pacific Ocean fleet. In addition to being reconditioned and remodeled up to Canadian Pacific standards the new liner will be converted into an oil burner. The Tippit will be renamed the Empress of China, a name which had already been intended for the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, and work is now being rushed forward in reconditioning the liner.

This action grows out of the Lockwood committee hearings here, at which Samuel Untermyer, counsel, contended that 80 per cent of the sand and gravel business of the State had been dominated by an alleged combine of the five indicted corporations.

## FIGURES ON CROP PRODUCTION ISSUED

Advance Estimates in August Department of Agriculture Report Note Expected Effect of the Past Adverse Conditions

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Practically every important farm crop showed a loss in prospective production as a result of adverse conditions during July. The Department of Agriculture's monthly report, issued yesterday, forecasts 52,000,000 bushels less wheat than estimated a month ago, 91,000,000 bushels less corn, 102,000,000 bushels less oats and 61,000,000 bushels less potatoes.

The preliminary estimate of production of winter wheat by principal producing states is as follows: Pennsylvania, 25,822,000 bushels; Ohio, 27,890,000; Indiana, 22,728,000; Illinois, 46,608,000; Missouri, 30,128,000; Nebraska, 52,730,000; Kansas, 117,935,000; Oklahoma, 37,200,000; Washington, 30,922,000.

The country's principal farm crops and estimates of their condition on August 1 are as follows:

	Bushels	Condition


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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

London, July 25, 1921.

I MUST admit that the speeches were not the strong point at the Annual Dinner of the "Royal Literary Fund" held at the Guildhall. The short orations by the King of the Belgians, who spoke in English, were charming; but they were official speeches, carefully written out, probably by a courtier, and although we all listened intently, we were not moved. Lord Sumner, a law lord, proposed the toast of Literature. It was a long speech, but no paper reported any portion of it. As this was a kind of a Belgian evening, he spoke mainly of Belgian literature. Mr. Emile Cammaerts responded. His speech was certainly the best utterance of the evening. Mr. Cammaerts is a distinguished Belgian poet and man of letters. He speaks fluently in English, and he looks just like one of the fair bearded donors that we see in early Flemish pictures.

In the course of his speech, he said— "I suppose that I should be the only Belgian writer present, but I find myself surrounded by Belgian writers—the Belgian Prime Minister, Henry Carton de Wiart, the distinguished author of "La Cite Ardent"; Gustave van Zype, a prominent playwright, and the author of valuable books of art criticism; and the poet, Louis Pierard, who sings with such feeling of the landscape and the people of the mining district of Mons. Strange to say, we had in Belgium before the war only an Academy of Flemish Letters, so that French literature was not officially represented. You may be pleased to hear that this omission has been recently repaired, and that since February last Brussels can boast of a small group of 'Immortals.'

Mr. CAMMAERTS continued: "Literature is not only a delightful luxury. It becomes, under certain circumstances, a national asset. It is through its writers that a nation speaks to other nations. It is in the works of its prose writers and poets that the stranger may succeed in deciphering a people's soul. The name of Rupert Brooke has been mentioned. Let me remind you of these delightful lines in 'Grantham':

For England's the one land I know  
Where men with splendid hearts may go  
And Cambridgeshire of all England,  
The Shire for men who understand.

Emile Verhaeren, who has never been so much alive in the soul of his countrymen as since they lost him, in 1916, expresses this feeling with fierce passion at the conclusion of "Toute la Flandre":

Mon cœur tout entier vit et pense en mon cœur;  
Il absorbe ma force en sa force profonde,  
Pour que je sente mieux à travers lui le monde  
Et cède la terre avec un chant plus fort.

EVERYBODY seems to be writing Memoirs." Those by Mr. W. B. Yeats in the London Mercury called "Four Years—1887 to 1891," describe the evenings at William Morris' house. Mr. Yeats draws a remarkable pen picture of Morris, and he quotes Morris as saying, in dispraise of the houses decorated by himself—"Do you suppose I like that kind of house? I would like a house like a big barn, where one ate in one corner, cooked in another corner, slept in the third corner, and in the fourth received one's friends." But the most interesting passage in the article is Mr. Yeats' description of how he wrote the most famous of his poems, "Innisfree"—"I had still the ambition, formed in Sligo in my teens, of living in imitation of Thoreau, on Innisfree, a little island in Lough Gill, and when walking through Fleet Street, very homesick, I heard a little tinkle of water and saw a fountain in a shop window which balanced a little ball upon its jet, and began to remember lake water. From the sudden remembrance came my poem 'Innisfree,' my first lyric with anything in its rhythm of my own music. I had begun to loosen rhythm as an escape from rhetoric, and from that emotion of the crowd that rhetoric brings, but I only understood vaguely and occasionally that I must for my special purpose use nothing but the common syntax. A couple of years later I would not have written that first line with its conventional archaism—'Arise and go'—nor the inversion of the last stanza."

ALL the way from Vermont, U.S.A., comes this letter—Dear Q.R.—Will you please tell me where I can get "Farming Without Tears," and for how much? Every New England Farmer hopes that this year it can be done. The year is young—our hopes are high. But that happy title strikes my fancy, as does, also, your column. Well, how shall I answer this? "Farming Without Tears" is, or should be a diary of hope every farmer keeps, of joy in the future, in spite of the present, and so I call it "Farming Without Tears." Every hopeful man makes his own book. "Farming Without Tears" is my Island Farm Diary. You should see our potatoes.

M. SIEGFRIED SASSOON, the poet-soldier, is well known in America. He appears to be a cadet of the wealthy family, which owns the picture by Millais, called "The Carpenter's Shop." The owner has announced that she is willing to sell it to the British Government for £10,000. Mr. Sassoon has written a very amusing but rather impudent letter on the subject. Here is the conclusion of it: "As a comparatively indigent member of the tribe of the Sassoons, I deplore the fact that none of my family have acquired the picture for the National Art Collection. In order to remind them of their responsibility in the matter, I have today placed one goldfish in the fountain in the entrance hall of the Tate Gallery. I hope that the presence of this diminutive cyprinoid may induce some Sassoon, more affluent than myself, to come forward with the money needed to retain a

Pre-Raphaelite masterpiece in one of our National Art galleries."

MR. MACDONALD HASTINGS claims to have discovered a play in blank verse by Stephen Phillips, hitherto unpublished and unproduced. The central character is King Harold whom William of Normandy conquered. Practically all the scenes are laid in Sussex. "Harold" is described by the author as a Chronicle play. Certain scenes are mainly spectacular and not much concerned with the drama. The idea of writing the play first came to the poet during his rides on horseback from Bexhill to Battle Abbey, the ruins of which had a great fascination for him. But is "Harold" unpublished, and unproduced? I seem to recall it in a recent edition of Stephen Phillips' Dramas.

THERE has been considerable discussion in the London papers on the price of producing books, and the difficulty of issuing works at all that have not a popular appeal. It was rumored that the Pitt Press at Cambridge would be obliged to stop issuing its valuable publications, but this, happily, has been denied by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press. Judging from a statement issued at a meeting of the Council of the Publishers Association of Great Britain and Ireland there is trouble ahead in the publishing world. The following resolution was passed by the Publishers Association:

"In view of the fact that in most trades a reduction of wages has taken place, and that no such reduction has taken place in the printing and allied trades, members are strongly advised to abstain, as far as possible, from putting out any new books, new editions, or reprints until a substantial reduction of the very high prices now prevailing is made."

THE huge and delightful open motor-buses, or chars-a-bancs, that are now running all over England, give the tourist wonderful sights of the country, besides landing him at his destination in comfort. I am told that one can go by pleasant stages to Stratford-on-Avon. When I make the journey I shall certainly inspect the Shakespeare Head Press, which has been reorganized, and which is now in full activity as a school of the finest book printing. I shall also see "Shakespeare's Garden," of which a delightful account has just been published by Mr. Ernest Law. Two years' work has restored the inclosure at New Place, Stratford-on-Avon, to something of its original character and perhaps, appearance. The Royal Family have contributed to "Shakespeare's Garden" some roses of the Elizabethan type, from their palace gardens.

JOHN DRINKWATER'S "Abraham Lincoln" has been revived at the Lyceum Theater, an enormous house, hitherto devoted to popular melodrama. On the night I was present the building was packed, and this fine and moving play was listened to with deep attention. But the acting falls far short of the performance in New York.

A new play called "Shakespeare" by H. F. Rubinsteins and Clifford Bax, has just been issued. It is in five Episodes, and purports to give an intimate picture of Shakespeare as he really was. I have read the first of the Episodes with great delight. And I make bold to say that the play may be one of the most significant literary works of the year. "Shakespeare" contains a prefatory note by Prof. Alfred W. Pollard, a confession of his interest in this analysis and presentation of the authors' (one is a poet) idea of the "real Shakespeare." Professor Pollard's preface is quite a Straight Statement.

TO Straight Statements I have added:

"A friend of the author left a typewritten copy of this play with me one evening, and as soon as he had gone I took it up and began to read. I didn't agree with it. I don't agree with it. Some of it made me very angry, very indignant. But when I had taken it up I read it through at a sitting, and I shouldn't have done that if it hadn't gripped me. I had been reading Shakespeare for half a century, and here were two young men cornering me and forcing me to do at last what I had always steadily refused to do—fall a-wondering what Shakespeare was really like.

They have thought out their problem, their insoluble problem, and they present their view of it not argumentatively as a theory, but creatively in the five acts of a play. In fact, they have tried, perhaps consciously (they haven't told me) to do for Shakespeare what Mr. Drinkwater has done with so large a measure of success, for Abraham Lincoln. Coming after Mr. Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" it raises a hope that the English drama may escape from the monotony of artificial plots into the rich variety of human life by becoming biographical."

MONG the new books that I should like to read are:

"Essays and Addresses." By Gilbert Murray.

Because Prof. Gilbert Murray is a scholar who wears his learning lightly, and discusses in this volume subjects after his own heart, such as "The Theory of Poetry," "Inspiration," etc.

"History of Belgium, From the Roman Invasion to the Present Day." By Emile Cammaerts.

Because I listened to Monsieur Cammaerts' speech at the Royal Literary Fund Dinner, and I am quite ready to be informed of all, or something, that happened to Belgium before she became officially recognized as a nation in 1830.

"The Van Eycks and Their Followers." By Sir Martin Conway.

Because I am intensely interested in early Flemish painters, and because in this book Sir Martin gives all the latest discoveries and opinions.

Q. R.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Molière. By Arthur Tilley. Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d.

Who was this Molière, this French playwright and artist of the seventeenth century, whose works are read and performed today, when whole generations of plays between his time and ours have perished utterly? Jean-Baptiste Poquelin, called Molière, the son of Jean Poquelin, upholsterer to the King, was born in 1622. His last play was produced in 1673. All that is necessary to know of his life is told in Mr. Arthur Tilley's admirable work "Molière," just published by the Cambridge University Press, together with all that is known of the production of the plays, their actors, and their reception, and much lucid and scholarly criticism. There is no better introduction to the study of Molière than Mr. Tilley's book; and the best way of using it is to read, first, the brief biography; then turn to the plays, reading each play before reading Mr. Tilley's commentary upon it.

In his mastery of the art of the theatre, Molière ranks with Shakespeare. The two great artists were alike in this, that in the work of both an old tradition ended and a new epoch in art began. They were alike, too, in that both were masters of their craft, perfected by continuous hard work.

Molière was at once actor and playwright almost from the beginning. From 1645, Molière and his troupe of players, after having made a failure in Paris, wandered for 13 years in the provinces, and it is known that Molière's "Le Dépit Amoureux" was performed in 1656, and that his first regular play "L'Etourdi" was performed in the same or in the preceding year. Molière returned to Paris in 1658, when the young Louis XIV was 17 years of age. Thenceforward the King was the patron and protector of the fearless playwright, who delighted to hold up to ridicule the follies of the age, and who dared even to satirize the fashions of the Court itself.

MUCH has been written concerning Molière's style, Molière's construction of Molière's habit of "taking his goods where he found them." Molière's moral teaching, and the like. Not so much, perhaps, concerning Molière's supreme and shining virtue, which consisted in his invincible determination, in a world compounded of tedious pedantry and dubious farce, to make his theater entertain. First and last, Molière sought to amuse; and his method was high comedy. Like all great artists, he set himself to achieve his enterprise within certain strict limitations. He would not offend morality nor infringe the rules of good taste. French manners are not our manners; and if there be aught in Molière's pages which we dislike, we may be assured that in his day he did not transgress.

In the practice of his art Molière passed from the conventional to the real. The stage of his time was peopled by accepted and familiar types; the valet, the chambermaid, the husband, the wife, the father, the pair of lovers. These were all conventions. The playwright exhibited one characteristic in each person, and it was always the same. In England there was the same tradition, which Shakespeare reformed and renewed, and which was known as the representation of what were called "humours." Persons were not represented, save in one aspect; and in the result, the convention became futher and further removed from life, and at the same time tedious. The public, extremely weary of the classic French playwrights with their interminable Alexandrines and their faded imitation of the antique, and, utterly bored with the common farces of the Hotel Bourgogne, did not know what they wanted. But Molière knew, and he gave it to them. He gave of his best. His business was to amuse, and he provided the best possible amusement, designed by singularly intelligent man for rational people, and he had his reward.

In order to delineate people, said Molière, you must paint from nature. He broke the convention and presented real persons on the stage. They still exhibited, as all characters represented on the stage must exhibit, one salient aspect of their personality; but the rest of that personality is presented as well. Molière drew not from the flat but from the round. It does not follow that he transplanted actual characters from life to the boards, though it is said that that he occasionally copied a definite person. Molière's method was to study character by means of assiduous observation and to represent its essence on the stage. It is for this reason, among others, that they are alive today; and that the ridicule of a transient fashion, as, for instance, in "Les Précieuses," is still amusing, though the fashion itself has long passed away.

III

Molière is the supreme exponent of the art of comedy. As it was his business to amuse good people—honest gen's— in the best way, so he wrote comedy, and himself an incomparable actor, he played comedy. Behind his noble bequest of honest and innocent laughter, stands the man himself, the indomitable worker, the skilled craftsman, kindly, sensitive, humorous, and above all, humane; Molière the good.

The plays of Molière are taught in schools as exercises in the French language; with the usual result, that the pupil regards the French author as writing for the instruction of the fifth form, much as he, or she, regards Julius Caesar as composing a history of his tedious wars in Gaul for the edification of the elementary Latin class. It is a pity. Molière, it is really necessary to remark, wrote

for the stage; there is but one way to appreciate his work, which is to witness its performance by the admirable players of the first theater in Europe, the Comédie Frangaise. Every gesture, with every intonation and movement, of these accomplished actors is studied in the detailed records of the theater, in which are described exactly how each great actor in his turn rendered the classic parts. There is no such tradition in England, nor can Englishmen rightly interpret the classic French comedy. The French play it with extreme rapidity and perfect finish. It is partly by reason of their swift elocution that they can hold their audiences in the long speeches of the French playwrights, which upon the English stage would be intolerable.

If the plays of Molière, then, cannot for lack of opportunity be witnessed, and must be read, let them be studied with the picture of the bright, neat French stage ever in the mind, together with the imagined gesture, movement and expression of the actors and, above all, with the idea of speed in action and in elocution.

IV

Molière, as a young man, began by writing farces, or rewriting existing farces, which were a development of the tradition of medieval farce, defined by Gaston Paris as "the representation in verse of a scene in private life; it is short and has few characters; it generally introduces us to the interior of a lower middle-class household."

Playing for some time at Lyons, in which town Italian taste predominated, Molière remodeled some old Italian farces and comedies. Two of these are included in his published works: "Le Médecin Volant" and "La Jalousie de Barbeau." Molière's first regular comedy, "L'Etourdi," was founded upon the Italian comedy "L'Inavertito," of Niccolò Barbieri. The theme is simply the continual defeat of the ingenious stratagems of Mascarille, the cunning valet, by the stupidity of his master, Lélie, and it is conventional Italian comedy throughout, but distinguished by Molière's admirable verse. His next play was also taken from an Italian piece, Niccolò Seccio's "L'Intéresse," to which Molière added much of his own. In "Les Précieuses Ridicules," produced in Paris in 1659, Molière achieved his first original play in the purely French manner. In this piece, the characters, instead of being named with conventional titles, as in the Italian manner, are called according to the French fashion after the actors who played the parts. Thus there are Grange and Du Croisy, the two lovers, and the two précieuses are named respectively Madelon, after Madeleine Béjart, and Cathos, after Catherine de Brie. Marotte, the servant's name, was the theatrical name of Marie Raugneau. Almanzor, the lackey, was thus named by the précieuses of the play after a character in one of the romances à la longue haleine of the day, Gomberville's "Alexandre." Gorgibus is a name taken from life. Mascarille, as the conventional name of a valet, is retained.

In "Les Précieuses Ridicules" Molière adventure into what was then the almost unexpected region of social satire, of which he became the master. He went on to produce "Les Fâcheux," "L'École des Maris," and "L'École des Femmes." Then came "Tartuffe," of which piece the church profoundly disapproved. Its performance was prohibited, and Molière produced "Don Juan," his version of the legend which was first dramatized by Tirso de Molina, the Spaniard, about 1630. There followed "Le Misanthrope," "Amphytrion," a mythological piece, "George Dandin," "L'Avare," various comedy-ballet plays, and "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," which was a "comédie-ballet." In that excellent play, Molière followed the old French tradition of the ballet, which "consisted," says Mr. Tilley, "of Récits, Entrées, and Vêrs." The recitations, which were apparently a development of the Greek chorus of antiquity, were the same tradition, which Shakespeare reformed and renewed, and which was known as the representation of what were called "humours." Persons were not represented, save in one aspect; and in the result, the convention became futher and further removed from life, and at the same time tedious. The public, extremely weary of the classic French playwrights with their interminable Alexandrines and their faded imitation of the antique, and, utterly bored with the common farces of the Hotel Bourgogne, did not know what they wanted.

Molière returned to the social comedy proper in "Les Femmes Savantes," presented in 1672. His last piece, "Le Malade Imaginaire," a comédie-ballet, was produced in the following year.

V

From first to last, Molière wrote to amuse. His gift was comedy and he made the best of it. The supreme office of the comedy is to hold up vice or folly to ridicule; and comedy must therefore proceed from a standard of morals; for in default of such a standard there could be no comparison drawn between what is and what ought to be, in which lively demonstration comedy consists. Molière's guiding star, said Fauguet, is common sense. Mr. Tilley observes that "common sense is the soul of comedy," and he adds that "if Molière's morality is modest and unambitious, it is at any rate sound and wholesome. . . . I have noted in connection with 'Tartuffe' and 'Don Juan' and 'Le Misanthrope' how nearly Molière agrees with Bossuet and Bourdaloue. It is a striking testimony to the soundness of his morality that it should be possible to illustrate his attitude toward vice and wrongdoing from the sermons of the two great preachers who attacked his comedies with such uncompromising severity."

It may indeed be said that upon the fiber of the great playwright's sense of morals depend his ability clearly to understand his material. For a high degree of appreciation can only be attained by a high criterion of value.

Molière's perception of virtue was of a singular clarity, considerably exceeding the official standard of his time, and since. It is not always recognized that his indomitable determination to write in inexorable accordance with his ideal, defying the most powerful opposition and thereby risking his livelihood, proved at once Molière's invincible honesty and his high courage. These qualities, indeed, are the mark of the artist; and to the artist of all-time, Molière, like Shakespeare, remains the exemplar.

## HOLIDAY IMPRESSIONS

Roving East and Roving West. By E. V. Lucas. London: Methuen & Co. 5s.

Mr. E. V. Lucas has been voyaging round the world, and visiting India, Japan and the United States. He did not go on professional quest of copy; "he traveled," his publishers tell us, "with no other purpose than to have a holiday"; but the habit of the pen was too strong for him, he carried a notebook, and the fruits of it, no doubt to some extent worked up, have now been transferred to a printed volume.

And a very pleasant volume it is. Seeing that he spent only seven weeks in India, three in Japan and eight in America, Mr. Lucas' impressions were necessarily superficial, and he does not pretend that they were anything else. But he looked with the humorous eyes, and recorded with the deft Lucas pen. This means that his book is worth reading even if it does not tell us anything that we did not know before; while the fact that the original notebook form has been kept, even though, as suggested, there may have been some retouching, gives it a special freshness. The notes vary in length from a few pages to a few lines, the shortest being the following headed "The Rope Trick." The returning traveler from India is besieged by questioners who want to know all about the most famous of the jugglers' performances. In this trick the magician flings a rope into the air, retaining one end in his hand, and his boy climbs up it and disappears. "I did not see it." Which somehow reminds one of the famous chapter on snakes in the old history of Iceland.

If Mr. Lucas did not see the rope trick, he saw many other things, and they all, or nearly all, delighted him. He is the true "innocent abroad"; that is to say, he was not at pains to read up his subject beforehand but was well content to learn as went. Once in India he fell under the spell of the Grand Mogul, and studied Tavernier and Bernier, but the fact that it was a new story to him added zest to his explorations among the monuments of the mighty rulers. Nor has he a trace of that snobbishness which forbids some travelers to admire what has been admired by their predecessors. He is enthusiastic about the Taj Mahal, for instance, though he makes no attempt to describe its glories anew. Elsewhere he is less reticent, though always modest about the limitations of his knowledge. His description of Akbar's stronghold of Fatehpur-Sikri is an admirable example of his vivid manner. "I do not pretend to any exhaustive knowledge of the gates of the world, but I cannot believe that there can be others set as this Gate of Victory is in the walls of a palace, at the head of myriad steps, on the very top of a commanding rock and opening on to thousands of square miles of country. Having seen this amazing landscape, one descends the steps to the road, and looking up is astonished and exalted by seeing the gate from below. Nothing so grand has ever come into my ken. The Taj Mahal is

## THE HOME FORUM

## Two Who Went Into the Fields

## The "Noon of Night" and the Noon of Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"At length these streets," writes Charles Dickens in "The Old Curiosity Shop," "becoming more straggling yet, dwindle and dwindle away, until there were only small garden patches bordering the road, with many a summer-house innocent of paint and built of old timber or some fragments of a boat, green as the tough cabbage-stalks that grew about it, and grottoed at the seams with toadstools and tight-sticking snails. To these succeeded port cottages, two and two with plots of ground in front, laid out in angular beds with stiff box borders and narrow paths between, where footstep never strayed to make the gravel rough. Then came . . . fields; and then some houses, one by one of goodly size with lawns, some even with a lodge where dwelt a porter and his wife. Then came a turnpike; then fields again with trees and haystacks; then a hill; and on the top of that the traveller might stop, and—looking back at Saint Paul's looming through the smoke, its cross peeping above the cloud (if the day were clear), and glittering in the sun; and casting his eyes upon the Babel out of which it grew until he traced it down to the furthest outposts of the invading army of bricks and mortar whose station lay for the present nearly at his feet—might feel at last that he was clear of London.

"Near such a spot as this, and in a pleasant field, the old man and his guide (if guide she were, who knew not whether they were bound) sat down to rest. She had taken the precaution to furnish her basket with some slices of bread and meat, and here they made their frugal breakfast.

The freshness of the day, the singing of the birds, the beauty of the waving grass, the deep green leaves, the wild flowers, and the thousand exquisite scents and sounds that floated in the air—deep joys to most of us, but most of all to those whose life is in a crowd or who live solitarily in great cities as in the bucket of a human well—sink into their breasts and made them very glad.

"There had been a copy of the old Pilgrim's Progress, with strange plates, upon a shelf at home, over which she had often pored while evenings, wondering whether it was true in every word, and where those distant countries with the curious names might be. As she looked back upon the place she had left, on a part of it came strongly to her mind.

"Dear grandfather," she said, "only that this place is prettier and a great deal better than the real one, if that in the book is like it, I feel as if we were both Christian, and laid down on this grass all the cares and troubles we brought with us; never to take them up again."

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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ness, death or spiritual ignorance, fades before the truth that Mind has created everything in the likeness of itself, infinite good. The blackest, the noon of, night must disappear before increasing dawn until all men have come full into the noon of day, the full demonstration of spiritual life, which is even now the only true fact.

The figurative night of material sense is made up of evil conditions, or mental darkness arising from lack of spiritual perception. It is possible for every one to overcome the evil of this night. Christian Science proves this to be true, no matter what the situation is or what phases of sin or sickness one may be facing. It is Whittier who says that

God works in all things; all obey  
His first propulsion from the night.  
Wake thou and watch! the world is  
gray

With morning light.

As Mary Baker Eddy points out: "The wakeful shepherd beholds the first faint morning beams, ere cometh the full radiance of a risen day." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. vii.) When disease, sin, or other wrong condition begins to lessen, whether in the case of an individual or of a nation, it is proof that the claims of the night are beginning to disappear. The wise, grateful, and alert man will discern this unfoldment as it progresses and will be happy in it.

The "first faint morning beams" are always a welcome sight, and the one who faithfully looks to Principle as sole cause cannot fail to perceive them. Even a slight giving way of a disease or an evil condition that has seemed to be immovable is a cheering gleam of light, dispelling so much of night.

And a person, discouraged for the moment with the contemplation of his own apparent shortcomings and ailments, should go upon the mountain top of spiritual discernment and look out beyond himself upon the broader fields of the world. He will find improvement there, even though uproot and going to and fro be along with it. For in the world there is a mighty force which "treadeth the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God." The healing of countless earthly discord goes forward and at a much more rapid rate now perhaps than at any other period in history. "Loyal Christian Scientists," writes Mrs. Eddy, "be of good cheer: the night is far spent, the day dawns; God's universal kingdom will appear. Love will reign in every heart, and His will be done on earth as in heaven." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 213.) The great leavening power that is in the world is the knowledge of omnipotent good, a knowledge founded upon Principle. Another name for this knowledge is Christian Science, the Science which gives praise and honor without end to the one God, the Holy One of Israel. The leavening, the unfoldment, is blessed by the eternal Mind, an unfoldment which is manifested to men in a better world. "Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name? for thou only art holy: for all nations shall come and worship before thee; for thy judgments are made manifest."

The materialistic night of mortals, then, is their ignorance of God, or Mind. Each person is living in just as much of the day of Spirit as he knows of God as the cause of all things. The darkness that is spiritual lack may in belief be found anywhere, sometimes in the most unlikely places. Abundance of human learning does not necessarily pierce the gloom, while the innocent reaching of a little child toward good may easily be in this present time the dawning ray that will soon bring to him the bright day of spiritual understanding. "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein."

Since the darkness that means the absence of good is made up of material beliefs, whether of sickness or sin, or ignorance of Mind, it is for students of Christian Science to strive continually to come into the light of understanding by the destruction of these beliefs, slowly if need be, rapidly if it be vouchsafed them, and patiently always. And above all, these words of Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" should be remembered: "I pray that all my students shall have their lamps trimmed and burning at the noon of night, that not one of them be found borrowing oil, and seeking light from matter instead of Spirit, or at work erroneously, thus shutting out spiritual light." And further: "In the dark hours, wise Christian Scientists stand firmer than ever in their allegiance to God." (P. 278.)

To the widow whose son had died there probably seemed nothing in view save the darkness of despair, but Elijah, because he understood that Life, eternal Love, never loses its reflection, dispersed the mesmeric night and raised the dead. "See, thy son liveth," was his announcement of the light. And Peter destroyed the identical measure of night, when, with the same understanding that Elijah had, he lifted Dorcas out of death, and "presented her alive."

The blackest night whether of sick-

ness, death or spiritual ignorance, fades before the truth that Mind has created everything in the likeness of itself, infinite good. The blackest, the noon of, night must disappear before increasing dawn until all men have come full into the noon of day, the full demonstration of spiritual life, which is even now the only true fact.

## On the Way to Paris

"My Norfolk friend and I stop at the same house;—and two or three mornings after, are upon the deck of the same steamer that flies up the Seine." Donald G. Mitchell writes in his "Fresh Gleanings." "Together we looked upon the checkered fields that spread over the rolling banks of the

line, a pillar, and something glittering upon its top—a winged, gilded angel—and the angel stands upon the column where the tall and terrible Bastille stood. I see another shaft:

it is a single stone, tapering and pointed, and there seems an open spot around it where the sun shines on the pavement, and glistens, as it were,

on two great globes of spray—I

know it for the column of Luxor."

## The Wild People of the Woods

I was standing against a tall stump in the edge of a woods opening when a black bear walked by. He stopped, took a good look at me, bristled up, edged away, stopped for another look. "No," he seemed to say to himself, "that is just a stump." He walked out

ing the long lazy hours of a summer morning. I suppose that now you whizz and hustle through the lovely forest scenery pursued by clouds of dust, and offended by the fumes of petrol, and no doubt you get to your destination quicker than you used. The pleasantest way to travel in Germany, if you are young, is on your feet. It is enchanting to walk day after day through the cool scented forest and sleep at night in one of the clean country inns. You must choose your district and your inn, for if you went right off the traveller's track and came to a peasant's house you would find nothing approaching the civilisation of an English farmhouse. But in most of the beautiful country districts of Germany there are fine inns, and there are invariably good roads leading to them. This way of travelling is too tame for English people as a rule. They laugh at the broad well-made path winding up the side of a German mountain, and still more at the hotel or restaurant to be found at the top. From the English point of view a walk of this kind is too tame and easy for pleasure. But the beauty of it, especially in early summer, can never be forgotten; and as it is worth while, even if you are young and cherish a proper scorn for broad roads and good dinners. . . . Indeed, you would forget the road and eat the dinner unattending; for all that's made would be a green thought in a green shade for you by the end of the day, and as you shut your eyes at night you would see forest, forest with the sunlight on the young tips of the pines, forest unfolding itself from earth to sky as you climbed hour after hour close to the ferns and boulders of the foaming mountain stream your pathway followed, forest too on the opposite side of the valley, with wastes of golden broom here and there, and fields of rye and barley swept gently by the breeze.—"Home Life in Germany." Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick.

## Gold-Voiced Dwellers of the Wood

The gold-voiced dwellers of the wood Flute up the morning as I pass; And in the dusk I lay me down With star-eyed children of the grass.

I harken for the winds of spring, And haunt the margin of swamp and stream,

Till in the April night I hear The revelation of the dream.

I listen when the orioles

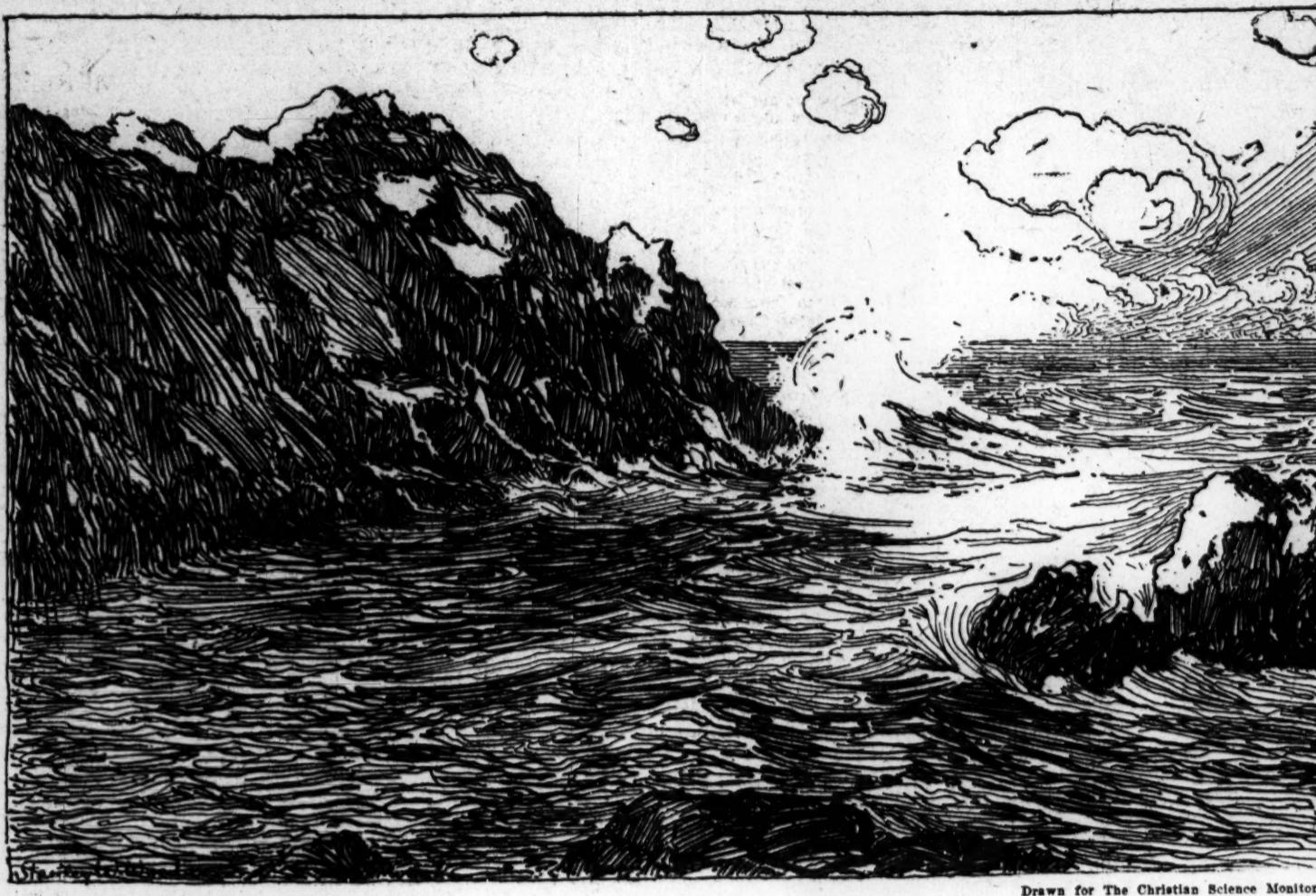
Come up the earth with early June, And the old apple-orchards spread Their odorous glories to the moon.

So I would keep my natural days, By sunlit sea, by moonlit hill,

With the dark beauty of the earth

Enchanted and enraptured still.

—Bilis Carman.



Of the Maine coast

## The Maine Coast in Summer

It is in the long summer days perhaps that the Maine coast reveals most of its attractiveness. When scattered clouds, a pure fleecy white, accentuate the blue of the sky, and the dark rocks of the coast are embroidered with the foam of waves of the Atlantic, the shore is one continuous line of beauty. There is plenty of variety in the view to satisfy one, and a bit of it is set before us by Sarah Orne Jewett in one of her Maine books, in which she describes the coast "where many green islands and salt inlets fringe the deep-cut shore-line; where balsam firs and bayberry bushes send their fragrance seaward, and song sparrows sing all day."

A rugged coastline is the delight of the waves, offering the canvas against which they can paint their ever-changing pictures. But most of all do they love the isolated rocks thrusting above the blue-green water, against which they may crash or over which they may roll with overwhelming volume as the tide gives and takes and affords them opportunity. It is diverting in the extreme to lie upon a grassy spot above a cliff and watch a great rock offshore at sport with the waves of the sea.

## Adams Inaugurated as President

[John Adams to his wife]  
Philadelphia, 5 March 1797.

My dearest Friend,

Your dearest friend never had a more trying day than yesterday. A solemn scene it was indeed, and it was made more affecting to me by the presence of the General [Washington], whose countenance was as serene and unclouded as the day. He seemed to me to enjoy a triumph over me. Methought I heard him say, "Ay! I am fairly out and you fairly in."

See which of us will be happiest?

When the ceremony was over, he came and made me a visit, and cordially congratulated me and wished my administration might be happy, successful, and honorable.

It is now settled that I am to go into his house. My chariot is finished, and I made my first appearance in it yesterday. It is simple but elegant enough.

In the chamber of the House of Representatives was a multitude as great as the space could contain. The sight of the sun getting full orb'd, and another rising, though less splendid, was a novelty. Chief Justice Ellsworth administered the oath, and with great energy. All agree that, taken altogether, it was the sublimest thing ever exhibited in America.

I am, my dearest friend, most affectionately and kindly yours,

John Adams.

—Letters.

## By the Sea

At morn beside the ocean's foamy roar I walked soft-shaded through the luminous mist. And saw not clearly, sea or land, nor wist

Where the tide stayed, nor where began the shore.

A gentle seaward wind came down, and bore The scent of roses and of bayberry; And through the great gray bulk of building, floating, as it were, in a sea of trees—I know it must be the old palace in its garden; I see in the farthest cluster of the houses, where

Broke the pale sun—a silvery warmth—not more.

—Archibald Lampman.

## The Child and Shakespeare

But let us take something far simpler than the Ninth Book of Paradise Lost and more direct than any translated masterpiece can be in its appeal; something of high genius, written in our mother tongue. Let us take The Tempest.

Of The Tempest we may say confidently:

(1) that it is a literary masterpiece; the most perfect "fruit of the noblesse, tree in our English forest";

(2) that its story is quite simple; intelligible to a child: (its basis is fairy-tale, pure and simple—as I tried to show in a previous lecture);

(3) that in reading it—or in reading Hamlet, for that matter—the child has no sense at all of being patronized, of being "written down to." And this has the strongest bearing on my argument.

The great authors, as Emerson says, never condescend. Shakespeare himself speaks to a slip of a boy, and that boy feels that he is Ferdinand;

(4) that, though Shakespeare uses his loftiest, most accomplished and, in a sense, his most difficult language; a way of talking it has cost him life-time to acquire, in line upon line inviting the scholar's, prosodist's poet's most careful study; that language is no bar to the child's enjoyment; but rather casts about the whole play an aura of magnificence which, with the assistant harmonies, doubles and redoubles the beauty of the poem;

A child no more resents this because it is strange than he objects to read in a fairy-tale of robbers concealed in oil-jars or of diamonds big as a roe's egg.

When will our educators see that a child depends on imagination, that what he demands of life is the wonderful, the glittering, possibility?

Now if, putting all this together and taking confidence from it, we boldly launch a child upon The Tempest we shall come sooner or later upon passages that we have arrived at finding difficult. . . .

The difficulties—perhaps for you, certainly for the young reader or listener—are reserved delights. My old schoolmaster even indulges this suspicion—"I never can persuade myself that Shakespeare would have passed high in a Civil Service examination on one of his own plays." At any rate you don't begin with these difficulties; you don't (or I hope you don't) read the notes first; since, as Bacon puts it, "Studies teach not their own use."

As for the child, he is not "grubbing for beauties"; he magnificently ignores what he cannot for the moment understand, being intent on what is, the heart and secret of the adventure. He is Ferdinand (I repeat) and the isle is "full of voices." If these voices were all intelligible, why then, as Browning would say, "the less Island it."—"The Art of Reading." Quiller Couch.

## Fire-Flies

As in that season, when the sun least

veils

His face that lightens all, what time

the fly

Gives way to the shrill gnat, the

peasant then

Upon some cliff reclined, beneath him

sees

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### The Imperial Conference and After

WHEN the tremendous events of the past few years can be viewed in a just perspective, it is more than probable that, from a world point of view, the great outstanding feature will be seen to be the conference of statesmen from all parts of the British Commonwealth which has just been concluded in London. With extraordinary rapidity, during the past few weeks, whilst the imperial conference has been in session, there has emerged an entirely new view of world politics. Ever since the signing of the armistice, until quite recently, the statesmen of practically all countries, in casting about to see how best they might encompass the stupendous work of rehabilitation, have sought very largely to build on the old foundations. In spite of the fact that Russia, Germany, and Austria, less than a decade ago, three of the greatest of the world powers, were reduced to impotence, the effort was to bring order out of chaos on the basis that the concert of Europe, using the phrase in its broadest meaning, was still the leading factor in affairs of the world.

For a time, the maintenance of such a viewpoint seemed to be possible. The whole of the great pre-war diplomatic machine was constructed for its maintenance, and human thought ever travels most easily in accustomed channels. Such new influences as seemed to enter into the situation were received as simply accretions to the old system, new factors which could readily be made to conform to the accepted and accustomed ways. For a time they were made to conform. With the signing of the German peace treaty, in the Hall of Mirrors, at Versailles, in the June of 1919, the old order seemed to revive and to be placed in a position, once again impregnable. True, every one was talking about the new era that was dawning, and about the coming unity of the Old and New World in a world-wide League of Nations. It is safe to say, however, that few realized even then that there had been any serious change in the center of gravity of the world's diplomacy. Paris was, as ever, the city par excellence for the execution of the world's treaties and for the reception of the world's congresses and conferences. If there was to be a world-wide League of Nations, it was to have its headquarters in true traditional style at Geneva. The entry of the United States into the councils of Europe was welcomed with heartfelt enthusiasm, and the presence of the British dominions, as "separate independent states," was gracefully accepted, if only out of deference to Great Britain. But neither of these two factors was regarded as changing in the slightest the basis of world politics as it had existed before the war. The new wine was welcome, but it was taken for granted that it would be put in the old bottles.

All along, of course, there were those who had a deep and growing conviction that this was not the case, but they were few. The awakening has been a slow process, and has indeed only just begun. With the signing of the German peace treaty, the "new order," as reared on the old basis, reached the zenith of its splendor and achievement. Since then, the process of decline and disillusionment has appeared to go steadily forward. Slowly but surely, the United States withdrew from all participation in the new scheme of things, but the more she withdrew the more utterly impossible such a withdrawal, as a permanent condition, was seen to be. Every day and every week that passed showed more clearly that, from an economic as well as from a political point of view, the isolation of the United States was impossible. The deadlock seemed to be complete. The United States would apparently have nothing to do with the old order, yet no one seemed to be able to envisage a new order. Europe seemed to be living very much from day to day, wrestling first with one difficulty and then with another, but emerging, in practically every case, to a point where it found itself "waiting for America."

Such was the position of affairs when the imperial conference met in London last June. It is true that there had appeared in the political heavens certain signs of a coming change. Statesmen like Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, and General Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, especially the former, had made it perfectly clear that the one great question of world concern was not, as heretofore, the concert of Europe, but the concert of the English-speaking peoples. Nevertheless, it was not until the conference had been some time in session that there began to creep into public thought a realization of the fact that the great round table of the world was no longer the Atlantic but the Pacific. As a well-known authority on world politics remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, in the early days of the conference, the policy of the great dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, as well as India, is like that of America, practically free from the influence of European politics. "In fact," he insisted, "it may be said that each of these free nations is an America in miniature. For that reason British policy, from now on, must grow more and more 'American' in its complexion. Every year as the dominion premiers wield increased influence in the councils of the British Commonwealth this influence, which is purely 'American' in its nature, will grow and shape British policy, bringing it more in harmony with that of the United States as time goes on."

Nowhere is this change likely to be more welcomed, or to develop more rapidly, than in the United Kingdom. From the moment that the dominions began to take their first steps toward nationhood and toward that clearer conception of unity which has today reached such full expression, Great Britain has shown herself ready to meet the dominions more than halfway. The result is that the tremendous shift in the center of gravity of world politics, brought about by the war, has found Great Britain, at all points, prepared. Yesterday she was the spearhead of Europe; today she is the spearhead of the

British Commonwealth, ready, in fellowship with the United States, to take her place at the new council table and help to build surely on the new foundation.

### Renewed Efforts for a Dye Embargo

THE arguments before the United States Senate that unless an embargo is placed on dyes the American "industry of more than \$300,000,000 will have to be scrapped" illustrate the extravagance of statements that are often made in the midst of an animated discussion. Without the embargo the American dye industry will, of course, find some satisfactory way to meet competition. In seeking this way it will be helpful to the industry to consider the situation from the point of view of the world, rather than from the limited point of view of industry in the United States alone. International competition on the basis of quality, and carried on with the right kind of business keenness, is an immensely better condition than would result from the building up of a monopoly in the United States. That those interested in the American dye industry do not yet see the way to meet competition without an embargo is no reason why the way cannot be found. The reluctance to face competition must first be overcome by a determination to bring about as free an exchange of activity as possible. The United States, then, will not only achieve prosperity because of the rightness of its position, but will encourage other nations to take the broadest way.

Of course, a \$300,000,000 industry is not an infant industry which needs to be protected. If it is producing more dyes than there is a demand for at the present time, what is necessary is a study of ways for a wider distribution. Strictly speaking, overproduction is impossible, because the right use can be found for every constructive product. Though business men are rightly proud of the progress made under difficulties during the war, they seem not to recognize as thoroughly as they should the opportunity for still greater progress now, if they consider their problems with the same energy that was shown during the war. There is a better way than to go back to the methods of so-called protection that were being rejected some years ago. This better way can be discerned through an intelligent study of the situation, undertaken without preconceptions and dependence on precedents. Even antagonism to Germany, which is being used as an argument, can, of course, help little in the solution of the problems of the dye industry. Some way must be worked out whereby Germany, like other countries, can buy goods from the United States and pay for them by means of other goods sent in exchange. Only thus can prosperous conditions of international commerce be reestablished. This is the fact that must be recognized by all business men, and the sooner reliance on such temporary means as an embargo is rejected, the better it will be for all concerned.

Of the development of the dye industry in the United States because of the war, Mr. Edwin E. Slosson says, in his book on "Creative Chemistry": "In 1917 about as many pounds of dyes were manufactured in America as were imported in 1913 and our exports of American-made dyes exceeded in value our imports before the war. In 1914 the output of American dyes was valued at \$2,500,000. In 1917 it amounted to over \$57,000,000. This does not mean that the problem was solved, for the home products were not equal in variety and sometimes not in quality to those made in Germany. Many valuable dyes were lacking, and the cost was, of course, much higher." The industry, therefore, has an excellent start, and needs only to continue its research energetically in order to solve the problems that remain. Though it is certainly to be encouraged, it does not need an embargo to insure prosperity, and, indeed, an embargo would not insure prosperity, for a restrictive method leads, in the end, to a limitation, and not to a right expansion of industry.

### France and Austria

IF IT is true to say that the Allies as a whole must and will help Austria, because they cannot afford to face the consequences of not helping her, this is particularly true in the case of France. France, in common with the rest of the world, has everything to lose and nothing to gain from the collapse of Austria, when the matter is considered from the point of view of trade. But the interest of France in the question is greatly sharpened by a realization of the fact that, if the Allies refuse to help her, Austria, treaty or no treaty, will throw in her lot with Germany. Such a development as this France is determined to prevent at all costs. She set her face against the union of Austria with Germany when she thought herself practically assured by treaty of aid from the United States and the United Kingdom, in the event of any future German aggression. She sets her face against it today, with increased determination, when the availability of such assistance is no longer assured. France, moreover, attaches considerable importance to the rôle which she feels she ought to play of leader in the work of rehabilitation in central Europe.

In these circumstances, it is not surprising to find Paris taking a foremost place in supporting the effort, at present being made, not only to help Austria, but practically, to render her future assured. For only in this way, France is satisfied, will it be possible to enforce the provision in the Treaty of St. Germain against any federation with Germany, and, at the same time, secure for herself a worthy influence in Austrian affairs.

But whatever the devious causes compelling assistance on a liberal scale to Austria, there can be no doubt that the plan recently outlined by the financial committee of the League of Nations is most refreshingly liberal and statesmanlike. The report made by the committee is indeed, from every point of view, most encouraging. It bluntly insists on the fact that the Austrian debt, as far as the Allies are concerned, is simply a bad debt and that the only businesslike thing to do with it is to write it off. This, the report insists, the Allies should do, or, at any rate, they should agree to a suspension of the debt for at least twenty years. They should then lend Austria sufficient money, in some form or another, to enable her to make a completely fresh start, and having placed the administration of the loans under suitable supervision, they should establish an entirely new currency.

The simple fact is that Austria possesses, not only

natural resources of considerable value, but a well-equipped industry and a most excellent banking system. What she needs is capital, expressed in monetary terms of some known value. Nowhere is this fact more clearly recognized than in France. As the matter was very justly put in the "Temps" of Paris, recently, "in Austria it is not a question of creating economic organs, but simply of enabling them to function again." The actual amount required to do this is really extraordinarily small, and it is welcome to find that a British and a French financial group have already been found disposed to furnish the preliminary advances.

### The Next Trans-Atlantic Flight

THE next important incident in trans-oceanic flying is to be the delivery of a great dirigible, the ZR-2, which has been designed by the British Admiralty and constructed at Howden, England, for the United States Navy. When the Atlantic Ocean had been crossed, first by a seaplane, and then by an aeroplane and a rigid airship, all in rather quick succession, there seemed to be a lull in trans-Atlantic flying. Yet the several trips that proved the possibilities must be followed by greater achievements, until a regular service is finally established. Every airship that crosses the ocean reduces the old limitations of the world and helps to make wars impracticable. Easier communication of every sort promotes the more thorough mutual understanding which must in the end prevent all conflict. Quick aerial transportation, moreover, opens the way for such effective bombing that a war with this aid would mean the extermination of civilization. Hence the development of airships is practicable only for the purposes of peace.

Figures in connection with a new airship may mean little to people who have become accustomed to the bigness of new things. At the best, figures are only comparative. Progress may be indicated somewhat by the comparison of new figures with old ones, but even an airship 695 feet in length may, after all, be comparable, from the standpoint of development, only with the earliest steamships, which now seem so small. Thus, though the ZR-2 will be capable of carrying 83 tons and will have a complement of 33 officers and men, it may be only a beginning for much greater airships yet to come. Prediction as to possible developments is futile, for if one were to surmise that an airship may some day carry 300 people, some one else might just as easily prophesy one to carry 3000. It is instructive to consider the history of the predictions in connection with steamships and steam railways. The developments so far indicate merely something of the fact that possibilities are unlimited.

The main need is that these unlimited possibilities shall be seen as opportunities for peace and not for war. The airship, in fact, should be a great agent in international cooperation, breaking down old barriers and showing the utility of jealousies between nations which should share in the prosperity and progress of a unified world. Great dirigibles, of which the ZR-2 may be only a comparatively small example, must be used to increase the exchange of friendly activity between nations. The main importance of the ZR-2, therefore, is not that it is to be an addition to the United States Navy, but that it shows something of what may be done in the extension of international commerce. As in the case of the R-34, the log of the trans-oceanic flight will be valuable to all those studying the problem of aerial transportation, for experiences, including mistakes, help to show the way of advance. Inventors, designers, and navigators should, therefore, consider each new experience as an opportunity for progress which shall establish the utility of the airship in peace.

### The Hispanic Society of America

FOUNDED by Mr. Archer M. Huntington, The Hispanic Society of America is an international organization of which the membership is limited to 100. Thus it is a sort of academy, the purpose of which is "to give students and others access to original documents and examples of the Hispanic arts, and to create a center for the dissemination of knowledge concerning Spain, Portugal, Latin America, and the other countries where Spanish or Portuguese is, or has been, the spoken language." A society which actually sets out to promote more general understanding and not to issue propaganda in subtle forms, as was the wont of the German-American societies, can do a valuable work.

Already the publications of the Hispanic Society include interesting facsimiles of old manuscripts and books, of which in some cases only unique copies remain. A series of ancient maps and charts has also been reproduced in facsimile, and may be seen, along with the other publications, either at the museum of the society in New York City or at the new offices in London, opposite the British Museum. The work of the society, however, is not merely to reproduce romantic old books about Cervantes, and such maps as that drawn by Jodocus Hondius in about 1611, but to bring about a better understanding among the English, Spanish, and Portuguese-speaking peoples. To this end volumes are being prepared to make up a Dictionary of National Biography of Latin-America. Some of the titles already issued are: "Argentines of Today," "Bolivians of Today," and "Peruvians of Today." The society is also preparing a volume of "Casual Letters from South America," which will show something of publishing experiences and daily life there.

In the United States there is an increasing need for comprehension of the motives and aims of the South Americans especially. This comprehension must be accompanied by some discernment of essential Spanish characteristics. Such books as those by Mr. W. H. Hudson give impressions of South America that are fascinating in their simplicity, and such a volume as John Hay's "Castilian Days" is still an important study of the Spanish character. The reader who is seeking understanding needs, however, to consider also books written from the Spanish and South American points of view, though he may not agree with them entirely. It is, of course, for the reader to be alert in his reading in order that he may accept only what is true and not be beguiled by anything

else. People in the United States are interested in Spain and in Latin America, not only for commercial reasons, but because they can learn much from and be of great service to these countries. The Hispanic Society of America is, therefore, to be encouraged in whatever it may do in the right way to bring about the real acquaintance and understanding which are so desirable. Those who take advantage of its work should, of course, maintain a lively curiosity and at the same time a sense of balance in judgment in order to get the most benefit, for the society itself would not be satisfied with unquestioning acceptance of whatever it may offer.

### Editorial Notes

IN VIEW of the financial difficulties through which grand opera has been struggling in Paris, London, and other European capitals, it is a matter of some astonishment that Kovno, the small town that now finds itself the capital of a state, Lithuania, has opened its career as capital by the establishment of a national grand opera. While this departure seems extravagant, considering the limited resources of the little State, it must be admitted that grand opera, with its pageantry and heroics, seems a far more picturesque and romantic emblem of a nation enjoying the first enthusiasm of a newly gained independence than, say, a great government office building full of rattling typewriters and black-coated clerks.

AN INTERESTING difference in the relationship between employers and employees in Great Britain and in America is well illustrated by the recent British coal strike, the results of which were ordinarily described in American papers as a crushing defeat for the miners' unions. It was indeed a defeat for the miners, in that they desired complete nationalization of the mines, and lost their point. But when such an Englishman as Sir George Croydon Marks, the engineer, can tell an American audience of the "great victory" gained by the English people in the matter, and then add, as though in afterthought, that the victory left the miners with a share of 83 per cent in all future coal profits, American trade unionists may well wonder if they could not arrange to have a few such "victories" won from them. There is, in truth, cause for deep reflection by all thoughtful Americans in two pictures which the present time affords; one, the grant of a cooperative share in the profits of a great industry to a solidly organized English union, wages being made dependent on output, and the other, the struggle going on in West Virginia over the employment or non-employment of union men.

HITHERTO the Labor press, in England, and particularly in America, has been more or less a press devoted to propaganda. But it is becoming more and more apparent that these propaganda grubs are changing into the chrysalis of full blown newspapers. There is now a Labor daily newspaper in almost every important section of the United States. The change, of course, implies that these papers are acquiring a news service. Without such a feature, there would be no inducement for the supporters of such organs to subscribe for them as substitutes for the non-Labor daily. As the average workingman may think he cannot afford to take two daily papers, it is obvious that this news service is at the bottom of any success which may follow the change. It may also bring the Labor sheets what they have hitherto commonly lacked, an adequacy of financial support.

WHILE the actor, and even the musician, may not infrequently be heard complaining of the encroachment of the cinema upon their respective art preserves, the wielder of the brush has not to any great extent found his field actually invaded by that form of entertainment. But now come reports from Rome that the artists who crowd into that historic city have been reduced to dire straits owing to the practical impossibility of procuring models, these collaborators, it is said, having been absorbed by an American motion picture company engaged in constructing a film of ancient Rome. But let the artists be patient, for American film companies have a way of hastily packing up their traps and migrating to sun-swept California, there to complete their reels amid a veritable riot of ancient, medieval, or modern "local color."

THE Shakespearean movement in London schools seems to have reached an impasse. The fact is that a curious position has arisen. Legal opinion having found that the children were being illegally made to pay for their seats because the theater was really a school, the County Council voted £7500 to foot the bill. At this point in steps the government auditor, with surcharge on the London County Council of the money spent on Shakespeare and the children. The Council, having been told it has no legal right to charge for admission, or to pay the money itself, has determined to take the matter to the courts, and that, as everybody knows, means time. Meanwhile, are the children to renounce acquaintance with William Shakespeare, in favor of the "movies"? Not if the enthusiastic children and teachers can help it. But can they?

LOANS occupy a legitimate position in business, of course, but the aim ought to be to keep them in that category. It is the duty of the banker to differentiate between the speculative loan of doubtful value to business and the really essential loan that helps trade. Recent developments in Chicago, where it is reported that a banker lent \$450,000 as a leather speculation, illustrate one possible abuse. Society suffers in two ways from the sort of transaction indicated. Money deposited in the bank by the individual, in such a case, may be used as a loan to hold a commodity in order to force a higher price. That is to say, the depositor's own money is used to help to increase the price of a commodity which he has to buy.

DESPITE the toll of war, Australia's population has risen nearly 22 per cent in ten years. Those responsible for the welfare of the vast Commonwealth would have been better pleased, however, if the decade had revealed a greater tendency to develop the empty lands than to swell the cities.